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SUNDAY CHRONICLE

Registered No. B. 4666

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Founded By Pherozeshah Mehta

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HIGHER LEVY ON FARM INCOMES

Delhi Tells States To Fix Uniform Tax

EXEMPTION LIMIT OF Rs. 3,000 SUGGESTED

NEW DELHI, June 22.

THE Central Government has suggested to State Governments the adoption of a uniform level of tax on agricultural income and has indicated that incomes above Rs. 3,000 be taxed in all States.

AGRICULTURAL INCOMES ARE TAXED IN MOST STATES BUT THE RATE DIFFERS FROM STATE TO STATE. AND AS IN THE CASE OF OTHER TAXES THE FULL YIELD HAS NOT BEEN COLLECTED.

In the First Plan period, it is pointed out, the efforts of the States generally to raise revenue through additional taxation fell far short of the target.

Over this period, the States could raise only Rs. 80 crores through additional taxation as against a target of Rs. 230 crores. The resources raised by the Centre were Rs. 175 crores. According to a Planning Commission review, Bombay was the only State which fulfilled the target.

The revenue raised by the States through additional taxation was:

Assam: Rs. 3.3 crores against the target of Rs. 3.5 crores.

Bihar: Rs. 3 crores against the target of Rs. 7.3 crores.

Bombay: Rs. 24 crores against Rs. 23.5 crores.

Madhya Pradesh: Rs 2.3 crores against Rs. 10.6 crores.

Madras and Andhra: Rs. 8 crores against Rs. 39.3 crores.

Punjab: Rs. 4.5 crores against Rs. 5 crores.

Orissa: Rs. 2 crores against Rs. 9.4 crores.

Uttar Pradesh: Rs. 11 crores against Rs. 50.2 crores; and

West Bengal: Rs. 4.5 crores against Rs. 36.9 crores.—UPI.

SECOND WAVE OF FLU IS COMING, WARNS MINISTER

It May Be More Serious

BANGALORE, June 22.

MR. R. M. PATIL, Mysore's Health Minister, categorically stated here today that so far there was no death in the State which could be directly attributed to influenza.

Out of four mortality cases, it was found after investigation that one death was due to typhoid and another due to reasons other than flu.

The reason for the other two deaths was being investigated.

Addressing a Press conference, he disclosed that the incidence of flu in the State was on the decline.

He, however, added that according to a notification by the Director-General of Medical Services, Government of India, people should be careful against another wave of attack which would be of a more serious type.

That wave was expected after six to eight weeks after the termination of the first wave and was also feared to be more severe and more virulent.

The rate of morbidity and mortality would also be high.

Its incidence would be mainly upon the school-going cross section.

Mr. Patil stated that his Government was already preparing to face the second wave.

Summerising the situation in the State, he told reporters that "we are in for more trouble."

He detailed the preventive and curative measures that were being taken by the health and corporation authorities throughout the State.

Unfortunately, he said, there was no prophylactic vaccine against flu.

But attempts were being made by various authorities to prepare a vaccine.

This brings the total number of deaths to 19.

The improvement in the number of attacks, which was noticed during the last two days has not been maintained as many as 4,646 new cases of influenza have been reported.

It is feared that there might be some cases not reported at municipal dispensaries and anti-influenza centres in city.—UPI.

IN KALYAN

Chronicle Correspondent

KALYAN, June 22.

The influenza epidemic in Kalyan is waning.

Only 100 cases were reported today.

Mr. V. P. Pagare, aged 19, who failed in the recent SSC examination, is reported to be missing from his house.

In Kurnool

KURNOOL, June 22.

The district collector today notified that the entire Kurnool district is threatened with the outbreak of influenza in an epidemic form.

He took this decision after holding an emergency meeting with the health authorities.

The meeting which also considered measures to combat the spread of disease decided to close all education institutions in Kurnool and Nandyal except colleges for ten days and the matinee shows at picture houses for 15 days.

Two wards in the Government General Hospital were set apart for treatment of flu cases.—UPI.

FLU RECESS FOR ASSEMBLY

BANGALORE: In view of the prevalence of flu in the State, the Mysore Legislative Assembly adjourned today for a 20-day recess.

The House will reassemble on July 12.

AMRITSAR: Two hundred and fifty eight new flu attacks were reported here today.

ONE MORE DEATH IN POONA

POONA, June 22.

The influenza epidemic in Poona continues to take the toll of human lives when one more person died here today.

Bus Hits Tree, Twenty Hurt

BANGALORE, June 22

Twenty persons were injured, three of them seriously, when a passenger bus dashed against a tree, ten miles off Bangalore on the Kanakpura road.

Six of the injured were given outdoor treatment. The others were admitted in the Victoria Hospital.

The driver and conductor are absconding.—UPI.

Train Runs Into Tractor

AMRITSAR, June 22

The 338 down train came into collision with a tractor near Beas at 3 p.m. today, according to a report received by railway police authorities.

The tractor, which was attached to a trolly was broken to pieces, but no damage to the train is reported. No loss of life is reported.

The tractor driver, Mohinder Sihgh, has been arrested under Section 128 of the Railway Act.—UPI.

Nehru In Stockholm

STOCKHOLM, June 22

Mr. Nehru arrived at Stockholm airport at 9-15 p.m. IST today from Oslo.—UPI-AFP.

SUNDAY STAR

Is it a queen's finery, a desert chieftain's daughter's panoply, or just milady's ornaments that Baby Nanda of "Bandi" fame has on? Whatever it be, she certainly looks fetching enough to rate our Sunday Star this week.

Train Collision Near Mathura

NEW DELHI, June 22.

THE 3-Down Bombay-Pathankot Express came into collision with a goods train at Chata station, 10 miles from Delhi on the Delhi-Mathura section of the Central Railway, early this morning.

The ill-fated train reached New Delhi station six hours late. The track has been cleared.

A relief train reached the site of the accident from Agra at 5-30 this morning and a breakdown train from Jhansi arrived there with medical equipment and officials.

The Deputy Minister for Railways Mr. Shah Nawaz Khan, the additional Member for Transport, Railway Board, Mr. Kalyanaraman, the General Manager of the Northern Railway, Mr. M. K. Kaul have left for the site.

The General Manager of the Central Railway Mr. Chakravarty left this morning by air for the site of the accident.

PRESS NOTE

BOMBAY: "The Central Railway Administration deeply regrets to report that at about 4-30 hours on Saturday, 3 Down North-bound Pathankot Express collided with a goods train at Chata station on the Mathura-Delhi section," says a Press note issued by the Central Railway today.

"As a result of the accident the engines of both trains derailed. "Four persons, including a railway servant, received serious injuries and five others received minor injuries and 38 more were bruised or shaken up.

"First aid was rendered to the injured and medical aid has been rushed from Agra and from Delhi to the scene of the accident.

"Through communication is not interrupted."

Chavan Promises Best Bilingual Benefits

FAIR TRIAL SOUGHT FROM OPPOSITION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

CHIEF MINISTER CHAVAN, REPLYING TO THE TWO-DAY DEBATE ON THE MOTION OF THANKS TO THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TODAY, SAID THAT IT WOULD BE THE ENDEAVOUR OF THE GOVERNMENT TO CONVINCE THE PEOPLE THAT WHAT THEY EXPECTED FROM THE UNILINGUAL STATE (OF MAHARASHTRA) BE ACHIEVED IN THE BILINGUAL STATE.

Justifying the absence of reference to the linguistic stir in the Governor's address, he said there was no need for it as the Government had accepted the principle of the bilingual State.

He reminded the House that this question was fully debated in the country — "there were even demonstrations" — and only after careful deliberation had the Lok Sabha given the verdict.

He conceded the right of the Opposition to work towards its goal: by the same principle they too were entitled to work towards their goal.

He was sorry to find that there was no coherent policy or statement in any of the speeches of the Opposition members. There was not a common programme or a common approach to the problems, though they had some common points which they had repeatedly stressed.

AN APPEAL

None of them had tried to show as to why the bilingual State would not be able to solve the many problems facing the people as effetively as a unilingual State could.

He admitted that there were problems of culture and other adjustments. But these were problems that could be solved amicably.

He asked the Opposition to give a fair trial to the bilingual experiment.

If it failed it was for the people and the country to take the next step.

The Chief Minister expressed his sorrow that the Opposition had not chosen to move any of the amendments.

This had deprived the members of an opportunity to discuss specific issues.

He appealed to the Opposition leaders to allow all forms of discussion in the House.

HARIJANS' ROLE

Referring to the criticism on withdrawal of concessions to the Harijans the Chief Minister started the House by his disclosure that he had certain reliable information to show that it was not a spiritual conversion but had political implications.

He said that the movement aimed at creating a separate nation — "even a Buddhistan"!

He said that he had received reports of speeches made by some of the office bearers of the Scheduled Castes Federation, to this effect.

He said that he had no objection to a change of religion.

Personally, he had the highest respect for Dr. Ambedkar.

HEALTHY TRADITION

But the Bombay Government had throughout taken a consistent stand against giving concessions to converts whether they were Buddhists, Christians or Muslims.

He denied that there were any political motives behind this decision.

Referring to the increased strength of the Opposition he

Continued On Page 5 Column 2

Horrifying

LONDON, June 22.

The Liberal "News Chronicle" urged that a special session of the General Assembly be called as soon as possible to make its comment on the Hungary report.

It declared that not to do so would be to condone the crimes dealt with by that "horrifying document" which were "black even by the standards of Twentieth Century totalitarianism."

The Socialist "Daily Herald" said the U.N. Committee report "convicts the Russians on all the horrifying allegations made against them. It exposes the system of tyranny officially supported by the Communist Party throughout the world."—NAFEN.

(SEE PAGE FIVE)

Some Heavy Showers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Colaba weather office has forecast some heavy showers accompanied by gusty winds for tomorrow.

During the 24 hours ended 5-30 p.m. today, Colaba had 5.6 millimetres of rainfall while Santa Cruz had six centimetres.

Colaba recorded a maximum temperature of 32 degrees centigrade (two above normal), and a minimum of 25 (normal).

The maximum at Santa Cruz was 31 (normal), and the minimum was 24 (two below normal).

Labour Hurdle In Quick Unloading Of Food In Port

BOMBAY, Saturday.

IN its efforts to quicken the movement of imported food grains from Bombay harbour to deficit areas in the country, the Union Government has come up against a difficult hurdle.

The authorities have to choose between relying entirely on human labour to unload the food ships and employing automatic machinery capable of doubling or even trebling the present discharge of between 1,000 to 1,500 tons of food grains a day.

While the latter operation will ensure speedy unloading, it would at the same time threaten the employment of large numbers of labourers from among those already engaged on the work.

Labour union leaders are reported to have opposed the suggestion to instal this machinery. The authorities, on their part, have given them assurances that the machinery would be employed only to meet the present emergency and that it would not be made a permanent feature as an unloadnig device.

The Union Planning Minister, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, who arrived in the city yesterday, is discussing the situation with official as well as non-official parties concerned and will visit the docks tomorrow morning to study the situation on the spot.

Nine ships, carrying approximately 80,000 tons of wheat, are waiting in the harbour, ready to unload.

By the end of next month the figure is expected to reach 200,000 tons.

Whereas the difficult berthing situation in the harbour is being met by diverting some of the Bombay-bound food ships to Kandla, a considerable difficulty is being experienced in moving the discharged food grains out of the docks.—NAFEN.

U.K. Campaign Shows Disarm Talks May Fail

Chronicle Correspondent

OSLO, June 22.

Anti-Russian Press campaign mostly in British and American Press over the United Nations' report on Hungary, anti-Indian and anti-Nehru outbursts in the British Press and the American announcement that the United Nations force at South Korea would be equipped with modern weapons have caused an apprehension in Indian and Scandinavian circles that the London Disarmament talks for a partial agreement may break down and that the Commonwealth conference may be sharply divided over vital international issues.

Sources close to Nehru still hope that this storm may pass over and that an agreement on disarmament may come.

Sources close to Nehru feel that anti-Indian and anti-Nehru propaganda in the British Press should not provoke Indians against India's Commonwealth membership which they have no illusion that foreign anti-Indian elements want.

Sunday Smile

"I don't know what the manager sees in her—she was an absolute duffer at commercial college!"

TTK Allays Fears Of Big Business

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari today assured Bombay's business men that the centre did not seek to stifle the private sector.

Adressing tt deputation from the Indian Merchants Chamber, he explained the new tax proposals in the context of the Second Plan and said that measures like the compulsory deposit scheme were temporary expedients, liable to change with changing circumstances.

He preferred a period of progressive prosperity to alternating booms and slumps.

He called on the business community to help intensify the savings drive, which would, in turn, help avoid fresh taxation.

Mr. Homi Mody, who led another deputation to Mr. Krishnamachari, stressed the fears of the business community regarding the budget proposals.

Mr. Krishnamachari assured the deputation that he would consider any hardships that might be brought to his notice.

(Details on Page Three)

Latest Commercial

KERB RATES AT 10-30 P.M.

BOMBAY, June 22.

Tata Ordinary Rs. 170-4 to 170-8, Indian Iron Rs. 20.20 to 20.25, Bombay Dyeing Rs. 549 to 550, Burma Rs. 559 to 560, Cotton Vijaya June Rs. 870, Castorseed Sept. Rs. 166-8, Groundnut August Rs. 175-8, Silver Ashad Rs. 180, Gold Ashad Rs. 104-12.

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER

NEW YORK, June 22.

New York Cotton Market closed today.

AWAY WITH CEREMONIAL, CENTRE TELLS STATES

NEW DELHI, June 22.

IN a letter to State Governments and Union Administrations, the Union Home Ministry has suggested several measures so as to avoid pomp and ceremony associated with the Office of Ministers, both at the Centre and in the States.

The measures relate to the use of saloons by Ministers, courtesies shown to them, display of National Flags and ceremonial functions at Rastrapati Bhavan and Raj Bhavans.

These steps, it is hoped will "also result in the reduction of expenditure on ceremonial functions, so necessary in these days of economy."

USE OF SALOONS

Under the rules, Cabinet Ministers and Ministers of States are entitled to the use of railway saloons.

It has, however, been suggested that, except where the Minister considers it necessary to use the saloon and pass personal orders to that effect, he should travel by ordinary railway accommodation to which he is entitled under the rules.

Guards of honour should normally be avoided.

An exception to this rule may be made when the Prime Minister goes to some out-of-the-way place where it is some times desirable that a guard of honour should be provided.

This is not necessary at the time of his visits to State capitals or other important places.

Except on ceremonial occasions, minimum arrangements should be made for the reception, of Ministers.

It should not be necessary for any one except a senior executive or police officer to be present at the railway station or the airport to receive any Minister.

NATIONAL FLAGS

The practice of flying the National Flag on cars, it is suggested, should be discontinued by Ministers.

On special occasion, such as on national days, the Flag may be flown at the discretion of the dignitary concerned.

Officials like the Chief Commissioners, Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, who are under the existing rules entitled to fly the Flag within their jurisdiction should not hereafter fly the National Flag on their cars.

The National Flag being the emblem of the State can, however, continue to be flown on the residences of Ministers, etc., and other public buildings as provided for under the rules.

The staff accompanying Ministers on tours should be kept down to the minimum necessary.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has already decided that the red-coloured liveries for class IV employees in the Central Secretariat should be replaced by short buttoned up coats and trousers.

This pattern of uniform will also be adopted for jamadars, attached to the Ministers.

AT RAJ BHAVAN

It has been suggested that an effort should be made to reduce the expensive parts of ceremonial functions in Raj Bhavans, etc.

While, there should be some dignity and ceremonial attached to the head of State but certain conventions which might have been suitable to British times but are not appropriate now should be discontinued.

Parties organised by corporate bodies or respectable citizens to enable Ministers to meet members of the public need not be discouraged, but care, says the Home Ministry's letter should be taken to see that these are simple functions, food is not wasted and that there is no lavish or ostentatious display.

TODAY

HINDU: Jeth Vad 11, 2018
MUSLIM: Zekadh 24, 1376.
PARSI: Daae 26, 1326.
SARA: Asadha 2, 1879.

SUN, MOON & TIDES

Sunrise: 6-03 a.m.
Sunset: 7-19 p.m
Moonrise: 2-02 a.m
Moonset: 3-04 p.m
Hightide: 8-35 a.m. 7-52 p.m.
Lowtide: 1-44 a.m., 2-13 p.m

PHASES OF THE MOON

New Moon: June 28, 2-23 a.m
Ist Q'ter: July 4, 5-39 p.m.

PINAY MAY TOPPLE FRENCH CABINET

PARIS, June 22.

FRENCH Premier Maurice Bourges-Maunoury last night called for a vote of confidence in the French National Assembly, staking his Government's existense on the Assembly's approval of the Government's financial programme.

The voting will take place on Monday at 7-30 p.m. I.S.T.

The Government's financial programme, aimed at obtaining new revenues and easing Frances budget difficulties, has been the object of sharp criticism from both the Right-wing and the Left-wing.

The main point in dispute, is the taxation of industrial and commercial stocks, although this tax is not the most important measure in the Government's programme.

The dispute is both technical and political. The Socialists, supporting the measure, maintain that it will prevent speculation on stocks. The Right-wing "independents," on the other hand, say that the measure is a tax on capital and will block France's economic expansion.

LONG NEGOTIATIONS

Lengthy negotiations between the various parties in the National Assembly took place on Friday afternoon and evening, resulting in two amendments to the Bill.

The Socialists agreed to the amendments, but former Premier Antoine Pinay, leader of the "independents", maintained his sharp criticism of the proposed financial programme.

The "independents" will decide their final position before Monday's vote and it is expected that the Algerian problem, as well as the financial problem, will govern that decision.

While certain "independents" have indicated their desire not to topple the Government of Premier Bourges-Maunoury, yet Mr. Pinay reportedly has not given up his opposition to the fiscal measures.—UPI.

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Wanted two Research Assistants for work on geological fossils. Candidates must be zoology graduates with an M.Sc. degree, preferably with some experience in vertibrate anatomy specially osteology. Appointment for one year in the first instance. Salary Rs. 300/- consolidated inclusive of all allowances. Selected candidates may have to work anywhere in India. Last date of receiving applications is 22 July 1957. Application should be addressed to the Joint Secretary, Indian Statistical Institute, 203 Barrackpore Trunk Road, Calcutta-35. (1241)

GARDENING

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PUBLIC NOTICES

CENTRAL RAILWAY
NOTICE

WITH EFFECT from MONDAY, the 24th June, 1957 the working hours for the reservation of III Class seats for the trains mentioned below will be from 7 A.M. to 9 P.M. at Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

North East Side

7 Down Kashi Express
41 Down Calcutta Mail via Nagpur.
313 Down Nagpur Express
5 Down Calcutta Mail via Allahabad.
3 Down Pathankot Express.

South East Side.

13 Down Bombay-Madras Janata.
11 Down Bombay-Madras Express.
9 Down Bombay-Madras Mail.

(1275)

Bombay Today

B.P.C.C.: Meeting of Mahaluxmi Congress Workers, 9 a.m., and of Congress Seva Dal, 10 a.m., at Congress House.

SMALL INDUSTRIES SERVICE INSTITUTE: First Business Management Course terminating function at Jai Hind College, Churchgate, 10 a.m.

MUNICIPAL MAZDOOR UNION: Meeting of Managing Committee at 204 Charni Road, 9 a.m., and mass meeting of Municipal workers at Kesar Baug, Dongri, 4 p.m.

PRESS GUILD: Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda to speak at Mirabelle Hotel, 4 p.m.

BHARAT SCOUTS & GUIDES: Reception for president, National Commissioners and members of National Council at Scout Hut, Shivaji Park, 5 p.m.

BHARATIYA MUSIC & ARTS SOCIETY: Concert by Puducode Krishnamurthi and Party at Podar College Hall, Matunga, 6 p.m.

PROGRESSIVE GROUP: Kavi Sammelan at Green's Hotel, 6-15 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Free public lecture meeting on U.L.T. Day, Anniversary Meeting at Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain, 6-15 p.m.

North Konkan Gets Monsoon

POONA, June 22.

Summary of observations recorded at 8-30 hrs. IST:

The monsoon has extended into north Konkan, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh and is extending into West Bengal and coastal Orissa.

A low pressure area lies over the west central Bay and adjoining northwest Bay.

The northern limit of the monsoon air passes through Bombay, Cuttack, Calcutta and Gauhati.

Thundershower have been widespread in the Konkan and coastal Mysore and fairly widespread in Maharashtra, coastal Andhra Pradesh and Kerala.

They have occurred locally in the Bay islands, Vidarbha, Telangana, Rayalaseema and inland Mysore and at a few places in Assam, Gangetic West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, east Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, (E. east Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Madras.

EVERY EFFORT TO FIGHT FOOD SHORTAGE

Kazi Assures Assembly

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. S. G. KAZI, Minister for Civil Supplies, intervening in the debate on the motion of thanks to the Governor's address told the Assembly today that the Government food policy had succeeded in not only bringing down the prices but "bringing to the surface" large hoarded stocks.

He assured the House that the food situation was under complete control and not a single case of starvation even in the worst-affected areas of the State had been reported.

The Government did not intend to resort to rationing, he said.

He admitted that shortage was a fact and every effort was being made to meet it.

The Government did its best to see that prices did not shoot up and that the foodgrains reached the people in time.

He would not bother the House with details as regards the difficulties (including foreign exchange) experienced by the State and the Centre in meeting the situation.

The Government of India had its godowns at 14 centres in the State. But the State Government had thought it fit to have its own network of godowns in all districts and villages.

This would cut short the time factor as delay in distrubtion of foodgrains would be dangerous.

The Government had cordoned of the Bombay city area.

"We have to see that there are sufficient stocks in every district.

The idea is to sell wheat and rice at lower rates in the fair prices shops so that the underground stocks would come out in the open.

He said that there were cases where hoarders had offered to sell their stocks at the average prices prevailing in the last three months.

But he expected a further dron in the prices.

PANCHAYATS' PART

Another important policy step taken by the Government was the distribution of food grains through village panchayats.

THE COMMISSION THAT WOULD HAVE ORDINARILY GONE TO THE WHOLESALE OR THE RETAIL AGENT WOULD BE NOW GIVEN TO THE PANCHAYATS TO BE SPENT ON WELFARE SCHEMES.

He said that large amounts would be thus saved and released for welfare work.

When a member interrupted him to ask if any fair prices shops had been opened in the rural areas he said that it was not true to say that no shops had been opened in the rural districts.

To another question he said that fair price shops had been opened in most of the parts of Marathwada.

At the stage the Speaker called upon the members not to make too many interruptions.

A member might get up on a point of information but it was left to the discretion of the Minister whether to give the information or not.

Only when a member rose on a point of order that the Minister need take note of it.

Mr. Kazi said that he welcomed questions as he wished to place all information he had at the disposal of House and clear misapprehensions.

RELIEF WORK

Referring to the low purchasing power of the people in scarcity tracts, the Minister said that relief works had been started and "takavi" loans had been granted to increase the purchasing power.

This was a larger problem of unemployment and under-employment.

He said that the Opposition criticism was based on a misapprehension of the Government position.

He said that the Zonal System for distribution of food grains in the country (Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan are grouped together) had further helped in relieving the food situation.

He appealed to the Opposition to treat food as a non-controversial problem and not make political capital of it.

He appealed to them not to create fictions or build up imaginary scarcity situations from small incidents as it would only create panic and help the hoarders.

The non-profit making distribution channel, he hoped, would usher in a co-operative society which would do away with the profit of the middle-man to the benefit of all.

Earlier the Bombay Legislative Assembly resumed the two-day discussion on the motion of thanks to the Governor's address.

Mr. Shankarrao Deshmukh (Samiti) criticised the address for its failure to refer to the problem of free and compulsory education in the State.

The Constitution, he said, enjoined upon the Government to provide free and compulsory primary education to the people and had laid down a period of ten years within which to extend the period to the age of 14.

Dr. T. R. Naravane, leader of the Samyukta Maharashtra Congressmen's Parishad (Samiti), characterised the address as very disappointing.

He likened the address to a book reviewed by Dr. Johnson in which "the things that are new are not good and the things which are good are not new."

OMISSION

He warned the Congress Party that its already whittled-down and bare majority in the House would disappear unless it conceded the demand of the people.

In the address there was no reference to the linguistic upheaval.

Even a pro-Congress paper had mentioned this omission and had also doubted his claim that food prices had registered a downward trend.

Mr. Shivram Sawant Bhonsale (Sawantwadi) said that compared to progress made in some other countries, like Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda, "our progress is such as to make us feel ashamed."

"The way the Government is going about in providing education, one of the nation-building activities, is certainly wanting in great many things," he said.

He said that it was the primary duty of the Government to provide education free of cost to the people.

The Governor's address had made no reference to it.

He said that in scarcity tracts the purchasing power of the peasant had dropped so low that they could not take advantage of the fair price shops.

The need of the poor in these areas was not for wheat and rice but cheap coarse grains. Asking them to buy wheat and rice was equivalent to Mary Antionette's reply: Why don't they eat cakes?

NOT ADEQUATE

Mr. L. M. Patil (S.M.C.P.-Samiti) said that the Governor's address had not outlined in details the steps taken by the Government to meet the food situation.

He said that the number of fair price shops opened so far was not adequate.

He said that despite tall talk about ushering in "a tiller's raj" no real progress had been made.

The entire purpose of the tenancy legislation had been defeated.

Despite the addition to the staff, delays still occurred in the disposal of tenancy cases, he said.

He asked the Government as to why there had been so much delay in starting schemes for training personnel for the development programmes.

These schemes had been initiated long ago, he said.

WALK-OUT

Mr. S. M. Joshi, leader of the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti bloc who is acting as the leader of the Opposition said that the walkout staged by them before the Governor began his address was a constitutional way of expressing "our protest, our disappointment and our displeasure at the Governor's address."

He said that he was very much pained to hear from the Congress benches that such a magnificent people's movement as the struggle for Samyukta Maharashtra and Maha Gujarat should not even be discussed in the House and they should confine their agitation to the outside world.

It was because they believed in the constitutional method for achieving their objective that they had chosen to come to the House.

"But we are prepared to carry on the agitation for our goal, even outside the House if necessary," he said, amidst loud applause from the Opposition benches.

They had opposed the motion of thanks, not impulsively, but after careful thought and in the best interests of the traditions of the House.

It was really very painful for them to know that there should have been no reference in the Governor's address to such a live topic.

NEHRU BLAMED

Mr. Nehru, he said, had given high hopes when the mantle of Mahatma Gandhi fell on his shoulders but he had lost this moral heritage thanks to the maladministration in the country.

"Today there is political and moral anarchy in Maharashtra but this has found no echo in the Governor's speech," he said.

Another serious omission was the problem of Harijans who had embraced Buddhism on a mass scale in Maharashtra.

The withdrawal of educational and other concessions to them, in his view, would have far reaching consequences.

He said that the Opposition was prepared to treat the food problem as a non-party problem but the Congress party, too should treat it in a like manner.

He alleged that not enough fair price shops had been opened in Maharashtra.

Referring to Bombay city he said "food cordon was ineffective" as there was large-scale smuggling and black-marketing of better-quality foodgrains.

Referring to the contention of a Congress member that the Opposition had no moral right to continue to sit in the House after the walkout, he said that it was for the people who had elected them to decide that question.

BIYANI'S REJOINDER

Mr. Brijlal Biyani who had moved the motion of thanks replied to the two-day discussion in a most effective way.

Some Opposition members he said, had likened the Governor's speech to Ramayana without a reference to Rama.

He assured the House that Rama was there but He could only be seen by those who wanted to see Him (laughter).

Those who had in their hearts the hatred and bitterness of 'Kaikeyi' could not see Rama (more laughter). "Ram to hai, lekin dekhnewala chahiye", he said.

Mr. Biyani also explained why August 15 had been chosen as a day for celebrating the 1857 freedom movement.

It was on this day that the freedom struggle had culminated in the end of British rule.

Referring to the most thorny point of the debate, the question of bilingual Bombay, he said that while he respected the feelings of the Opposition he did not agree with their conclusion.

CLEAR VERDICT

The bilingual question, in his view, had been solved for the present, at any rate."

THE PARLIAMENT WHICH WAS THE SUPREME BODY HAD ALREADY TAKEN A DECISION AND EVEN THE ELECTORATE HAD GIVEN A CLEAR VERDICT BY VOTING FOR A CONGRESS MAJORITY.

It did not matter whether the mapority was big or small.

Even a majority of one counted in a democracy.

He did not agree with the Opposition that set backs to the Congress in Bombay was due to the formation of the bilingual State.

There were various reasons for the reverses.

He then, cited the Congress losses in Orissa and Uttar Pradesh which were unilingual States. The Congress Government had lost the reins in Kerala State where there was no language problem.

The Opposition, he said, had threatened that the Congress party in the next five years would be reduced to such a minority that it would have to huddle together in a corner of the House.

Amidst cries of "It is bound to happen" from the Opposition he said that they were prepared for all eventualities but on the other hand, he predicted that after the five-year period the Opposition would not have the same strength as it had today.

The Speaker had to ring the bell repeatedly to call for order as members continued to hurl words at one another.

Mr. Silam said that there should be no interruptions when a member was on his feet, "whether his speech is palatable or not."

Mr. Biyani ridiculed the idea of the Opposition to blame the bilingual State for anything and everything that had gone wrong.

"If there is drought it is blamed on bilingual Bombay, if there is excessive rain, the blame is put on bilingual Bombay. This has no meaning," he said.

IN VIDARBHA

He said that the question was not a simple one. There was need for mutual understanding and adjustments.

WHAT ABOUT VIDARBHA? HE ASKED. 'THE SAMITI HAD NOT WON A SINGLE SEAT AND EVEN THE PRESIDENT OF THE SAMITI HAD FAILED TO GET ELECTED THERE.

There was also the thorny question of Bombay city.

He suggested that the members of the Opposition should sit together with representatives of these areas and arrive at a mutually acceptable solution.

Though they (Opposition) were 162 strong, they were not able to sit together and speak with one voice as the Congress party could claim to.

It was also not right on the part of the representatives of Maharashtra to claim to speak on behalf of all-Marathi-speaking people of the State.

There could be difference on this question but there was a big sector of 'jana seva' and 'jana sukh' where both members of the ruling party and the Opposition could co-operate fruitfully.

"We have to mitigate the poverty of the people in the villages. Here is a common field of activity for all of us and if all of us sincerely put our shoulders to the wheel 'Ram Rajya' is not far off", he said.

Mr. Biyani had refused to be ruffled by continuous interruption.

At one stage an Opposition member got up to "remind" the Speaker that Mr. Biyani's time was up and had to be told that he had been given 20 minutes and had still some time to go.

Mr. Biyani was loudly cheered by the Congress benches for his brilliant reply.

Earlier Mr. Jayant Dalal (Maha-Gujarat Janata Parishad), Mr. P. K. Bhopkar (Samiti), Mr. D. S. Wagh (Samiti), Mr. A. G. Powar (Samiti), Mr. V. G. Hande (Samiti), Mr. Navnit Shah (Samiti), Mr. Ahmed Mian Shaikh (M.G.J.P.), Mr. S. N. Bhala Rao (Samiti), Mr. Udhavrao Patil (Samiti) and Mr. R. K. Mhalgi (Bhapinto (P.S.P.-Samiti) and Mr. F. M. Pinto (P.S.P.-Samiti) and Mr. J. R. Tawade (S.C.F. Samiti) opposed the motion of thanks.

Chavan Lays Down State Policy On Police Firing Probe

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE present policy of the Government was to order a magisterial inquiry into each and every case of police firing even when there was no loss of life or property, asserted Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Chief Minister of Bombay at the Bombay Legislative Council today.

He said that it would weaken the machinery of law and order and throw away all fundamental rights if judicial inquiry were ordered into each any every case of police firing, but the fundamental rights of the people must be protected and, therefore, the Government would have to consider this "as a practical question."

Mr. Chavan was speaking on the resolution moved by Dr. Vaman D. Sathaye, (Ind.) saying that the Council should recommend to the Government "to adopt a policy of ordering a judicial inquiry in every case where the police have to resort to firing to restore order or quell a popular disturbance."

The resolution was not carried.

In the cities it was the magistrate who instituted inquiries and in the case of mofussil areas it was the divisional officers who reported their findings to the Government so that suitable action could be taken.

He said that judicial inquiries also would be held in some cases but "to have judicial inquiry in each and every case would be a very unjudicious decision," he added with a chuckle.

It was necessary that a popular Government should explain its policy about things that exercised the public mind to such a great extent.

PRECIOUS

He said that there was no difference of opinion between the Government and the members of the Opposition about the value of the human life.

"We have accepted the democratic form of Government because we believe that the life, property and freedom of a human being is the most precious thing" he said.

Mr. Chavan stressed that no democratic Government would rejoice in resorting to police firing and causing loss of life.

The Government is pained at the loss of life caused during the police firing, because notwithstanding the circumstances which led to a particular situation, the fact could not be denied that those who were killed as a result of firing were also citizens of this country.

He stated that he was glad that even the Opposition had expressed the need of police firing under certain circumstances when the situation went beyond control.

Mr. Chavan said that one had to realise the stress and strain under which the police force had to work to quell unfortunate incidents and their difficulties should not be minimised.

MAN ON SPOT

Mr. Chavan added that although he did not wish to justify every case of police firing, one had to consider that a police officer was the man on the spot and he had certain responsibilities to fulfil.

Their main responsibility was to maintain law and order which meant "creating conditions whereby the exercise of fundamental rights became easy" he said.

Police had to use their discretionary powers and in a democratic form of Government these powers had to be checked but it was a practical question to ask "how should they be checked."

The principle that the discretionary powers of the police should be checked had already been adopted by the Government.

HE SAID THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD GIVE FORMAL APOLOGY OR CONDOLENCES TO THE FAMILIES OF THOSE KILLED IN POLICE FIRING.

Referring to the obligations of political leaders who led the masses to political uprising, Mr. Chavan said that they too had some obligations and responsibilities, because it was the innocent and emotional youths that fell prey to the firing, while the "leaders remained back to ask for an inquiry."

LEADERS' DUTY

It might be the inherent right of the people to demand an inquiry in police firing incidents but it was the bounden duty of leaders of masses to exercise "certain restrictions on how to lead their followers."

There might not be a single case of firing in this country if the political leaders restricted themselves to a certain code of conduct whereby unfortunate situations or situations that went beyond control were avoided.

He stated that the Government had stated refresher courses to train police officers on the art of dealing and controlling the crowds.

The art of dealing with the crowds would be introduced shortly in the syllabus to be studied by every officer, he said.

In order to see that the least damage and minimum harm was done during the police firing it had been decided to replace 303 musket by 410 gun.

Mr. Chavan ended his speech by emphatically saying:

"I will consider that day, a day of blessings when there is no necessity to resort to firing, in this country," he said.

CONVENTION

Earlier speaking on the resolution, Dr. Sathaye hoped that a convention would be established in this State (which would be emulated by other State Governments) by formulating a policy that inquiry should be instituted in every case of firing by the police.

The Public must be assured that the least force was used in the firings and that no wanton loss of life was caused as its result.

He appealed to the Government to accept the policy of holding an inquiry after any firing incident so as to build confidence.

LOOT, ARSON

Mr. A. R. Bhatt said that inquiry into police firing would also mean that an inquiry should be instituted into cases where loot and arson had taken place.

He said that if the resolution were adopted it would deter police officers from firing even when the circumstances went beyond control.

Mr. M. V. Donde argued that in a democratic form of Government discretionary powers were open to scrutiny, challenge and inquiry as such inquiry should be held into all cases of firing by the police.

The difference between dictatorship and democracy was that the former was responsible only to the ruler and human life was considered to be the fodder for the State; while in the latter, life of every human being was precious.

Mr. Donde said that he felt that firing should be resorted to only in such cases where it was justified but he hoped that a judicial inquiry would be immediately instituted, to satisfy the people.

Every act of the executive should be submitted to the judiciary for scrutiny, he stated.

The others who spoke on the resolution were Mr. S. Benadikar and Mr. V. S. Page.

TEACHERS' PAY

A committee to co-ordinate the scales of pay of school teachers, and to probe into school fees and grants to non-governmental institutions in the enlarged Bombay State will shortly be appointed by the Government, said Mr. Hitendra Desai, Education Minister, in the Bombay Legislative Council today.

The Minister said that the government was eager to redress the grievances of teachers and as such the committee would be empowered to go into the actual working of the Ghate-Parulekar Scheme.

Non-availability of finances was the greatest handicap for the early implementation of measures to improve the lot of teachers.

Mr. Desai was speaking on a non-official resolution tabled by Mr. S. L. Ogale saying that in order to evolve a uniform code to govern all non-government secondary schools in the state, the Council should recommend to the Government to appoint a committee "for the purpose of making suitable recommendations, after reviewing the working of the Ghate-Parulekar Scheme in the pre-reorganised state of Bombay and after studying the present working conditions obtaining in such schools in the areas of Vidharba, Marathwada, Saurashtra and Kutch.

The resolution was withdrawn after the Minister's reply.

Mr. M. V. Donde, Mr. T. Thakore and Mr. D. C. Shukla also participated in the debate.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

Suburban Crime

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT

BANDRA, June 22

RAJMANI Muthuswami was arrested at 1-45 a.m. today by the Mahim police on a charge of causing the death of one Chandrika Bansi on June 3.

Producing the accused before Mr. Jal H. A. Vakil, presidency magistrate, Bandra Court, the police said that Chandrika on June 3 went to a common water-tap at Kumbharwada where one girl named Wadu, step-daughter of the accused Rajmani had also gone to fetch water.

As Chandrika allegedly did not allow her to fetch water, added the police, Suleman and Kassim (who are absconding) with one Jabbar Mohmed, it is suspected, set upon Chandrika and she was allegedly stabbed by accused Rajmani who was in the vicinity then.

Two accused are still to be arrested according to the police and Jabbar Mohmed is in police custody.

The magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded into police custody pending enquiries.

*

Pir Mohmed Sheikh Ghuru was arrested yesterday by the Santa Cruz police on a charge of causing death by rash and negligent driving.

According to the police, the accused allegedly drove his lorry along Nehru Road in a rash and negligent manner and knocked down a girl who subsequently died in the K. E. M. Hospital.

The accused was released on bail by the police. At the Bandra Court, his bail period was extended.

*

Alleged to have assaulted the complainant on the mouth with fist blows knocking down his tooth, Barkya Krishna, was arrested yesterday by the Kingsway police.

At the Bandra Court, the accused was ordered to be released on bail.

*

Naravan Dhundiraj and his wife Sarojini were arrested by the Bandra police yesterday on a charge of causing hurt to the complainant landlady by a dangerous weapon.

According to the police, the landlady had gone to collect rent when the accused allegedly assaulted her with the broken leg of a charpoy.

The accused were released on bail by the police. At the Bandra Court, the bail period was ordered to be extended.

*

Rashid Suleman and Babu Balavya were arrested by the Bandra police yesterday as they are alleged to have committed theft in respect of brass cocks at Government Hostel at Band Stand.

The property has been recovered by the police.

At the Bandra, the accused were ordered to be released on bail.

*

Hanmanta Bhimappa and Basappa Thimmanna, described by the police as persons without any obstensible means of livelihood were arrested today by the Mahim police to prevent breach of peace.

According to the police, the complainant told the police that the accused were allegedly threatening to finish him. A constable was sent to bring them.

When the constable went to the place, he allegedly, found the accused bent upon carrying out their threats.

The accused were arrested at Chuna Bhatti Lane, Mahim.

At the Bandra Court, the magistrate ordered the accused to be released on bail.

Today's Radio

BOMBAY, 243.9m

6-30 Mangal Prabhat, 6-50 Swar Mudrika, 7-15 M. M. Shukla, 7-45 S. Banerji, 8-15 Chayanika, 10-30 For Children, 11-00 Aapki Pasand, 11-30 Bombay Radio Vadavrinda, 14-05 Gool Dala, piano, 14-20 Crooners' Corner.

17-30 Madhur Sangeet, 18-20 For Villagers, 19-30 Geet Lahari, 20-15 Ramat Gamat, 20-45 Sangeet Lahari, 21-15 Dhwani, 21-45 Partners in Progress, 22-00 Symphony Hour.

VARIATIONS, 545.5m

8-45 Sangeet Shiksha, 11-45 Brains Trust, 13-30 Bhakti Bhav, 14-00 Mohammad Rashid & Mohammad Saveed, 14-30 Karanatak Sangeen.

17-30 Shakuntala Keskar, 18-20 For Villages, 19-30 For Industrial Workers, 20-30 Sandeshi, 20-45 Konkani Prog., 22-00 Chitrapat Sangeet, 22-30 Sreedhar Parsekar.

HIGHLIGHTS

11-30 Bombay 'A' Bombay Radio Vadyavrinda., Ragmala consistin, of Bhairav, Lalat, Hindol, Bibhas, Bhairavi & Nagma composed and conducted by D'Amel.

AHMEDABAD-BARODA, 352.9m

7-00 Prabhat Mangala, 7-15 Aruna Vasa 7-32 Meerabai Badkar, 8-36 Bhajans 9-00 Kavya Gaan, 9-30 For Children, 10-45 Mahendra Pathak, 11-00 Sugam Sangeet, 11-45 Viraj Vahu, radio adaptation of play, 13-10 Geeto, 13-45 Ajna Kalakar, 18-15 Geeto, 18-30 For Villagers, 19-30 For Industrial Workers, 20-15 Topic, 21-15 Sab Gaan, 22-00 Meerabai Badkar.

POONA, 375m

7-00 Prabhat Vandan, 7-45 Sugam Sangeet, 8-16 Ratnakar Vyas, 9-30 For Children, 11-45 Brains Trust, 13-45 Padavali, 18-20 For Villagers, 20-15 Lobha Asava, 20-45 Gode Gani, 21-15 Weekly Spotlight.

RAJKOT, 329.7m

7-00 Mangal Swar, 9-30 Orchestral Music, 17-30 Nava Kalakar, 17-45 Ghulam Qadirkhan, 18-00 Swar Vahini, 18-15 Roop Swaroop, 18-35 Geeto, 20-45 Geeto, 21-15 Sab Gaan, 21-30 Gharani Sodhaman, 22-00 Ghulam Qadirkhan.

MADRAS, 319.1m

6-50 Swagatam, 7-00 AIR Instrumentalists, 7-30 Kadambam, 13-00 AIR Vadya Goshti, 13-30 Geetamanjari, 13-50 Geetamalika, 14-10 Akashwani Records, 15-00 Barsaat, 17-00 Rachmaninoff, 19-30 Sandhya Ganam, 21-30 Beethoven.

VARIATIONS, 211.3m

7-14 For Children, 8-30 Suprabhatam, 8-45 Pranaya Bhanga, 13-40 Geetikaharam, 18-15 For Villagers 19-30 Replies to Letters, 21-15 U N Speaks, 21-30 Rasamayi, 21-45 Listeners' Requests.

RADIO CEYLON

19m and 41m—7-00 Good morning, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Album of Favourites, 8-00 Choice of the People, 9-00 You, Story Hour, 9-15 Voices in Harmony, 9-30 The Silver Screen, 9-45 Quiet Corner 10-00 Hals Ivy, 10-30 Rhythm in the Sun, 11-00 String Serenade, 11-15 Among the Stars 11-30 On the Keys, 11-45 Remembers Yesterdays, 12-00 The Binaca Show.

31m and 49m—5-00 Teatime music, 6-00 Sunday Star, 6-15 News, 6-30 BBC News, 6-45 Hollywood Movie News, 7-00 Men Behind the Melody, 7-30 Pick of the Years, 8-00 Amateur Huor, 8-30 Your Favourites, 9-00 On Wings of Song, 9-30 Music You'll Remember 10-00 Greetings Prof. 10-15 Back to Bible 10-45 Music to Dream By

BBC: OVERSEAS SERVICE

(11.65m from 15-0 to 21-15; 19.91 13.92m from 15-0 to 23-45)—15-0 Veid (records), 15-15 C'wealth of song, 16-0 Service 16-45 Sports, 17-0 'Back with Braden' 17-30 Melody, 18-45 For children, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 "Finkel's Caff", 21-15 Deep harmony, 21-45 London forum 22-15 Our kind of music, 23-00 Service.

EASTERN SERVICE: (16.86 13.86m)—18-45 London calling Asia 19-30 For India 19-45 For women 20-00 Music, 20-05 Science, 20-15 For Pak 20-15 Pygma on by Shaw

VOA, 25.26m 42.19m

Hindi Part 1 (7-0 to 7-30 p.m.) —Humse Poochiye, Aapki Farmaish.

Part II (9-0 to 9-30 p.m.)—Saptahik Samachar, News Analysis.

English (6-0 to 6-30 p.m.)—Repeated (9 to 10-30 p.m.)—Nation at Worship Story teller.

8-30 to 9-00 p.m.)—News.

BROADCAST FOR SCHOOLS

The teaching of English in the curriculum of studies in schools and the utility of examination in the educational set-up in the country are some of the topics introduced in the educational broadcasts of A.I.R. Bombay for schools commencing from Sunday, June 23.

Industrial Disputes

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The industrial dispute between the Sandhya Weaving Works, Surat the Chandra Vilas Hindu Hotel, Ahmedabad; the Swadeshi India Tanneries Ltd., Bombay; and the Hind Cycles Ltd., Bombay, including its Chain plant at Kandivli (Bombay), and their respective workers have been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication, the first two to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri P. D. Sawarkar, the third to that of Shri S. T. Bilgrami, and the fourth to that of Shri M. R. Meher.

Enteric Takes 15 Lives

BOMBAY, Saturday.

There were 1,335 deaths and 1,109 births during the week ended June 15, says a press note issued by the Health Department of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

Smallpox took a toll of 4 lives and 13 attacks were reported.

There were 23 attacks of enteric fever and 15 deaths were reported.

Cholera, plague and polio were absent during the week.

AYURVEDIC RESEARCH

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The two-day meeting of eminent Ayurvedic physicians of the country held here under the auspices of the Planning Commission concluded today.

Mr. G. L. Nanda, Union Minister for Planning, presided.

The question of research on Ayurveda and its development was considered in detail and it was decided to recommend the setting up of the Central Council of Ayurvedic Research which would initiate and organise Ayurvedic research.

It was also decided to bring out a Journal of Ayurvedic Research in English as well as Sanskrit.

Publication Of Electoral Rolls

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay having decided to postpone from June 15 to July 1, 1957, the date of preliminary publication of electoral rolls of Assembly constituencies, the rolls of the 22 constituencies of Greater Bombay will now be published on July 1.

Those persons whose names do not appear on the rolls will be required to put in their claims in Form IV before the Revising Authority to be appointed by Government.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

College Loses Recognition

LUCKNOW, June 22.

King George's Medical College, Lucknow, has forfeited its recognition by the Edinburgh University (Britain), where its students till now have been going to get F.R.C.S. and M.R.C.P. degrees for about a quarter century, according to a local English daily.

The London University authorities, it is learnt, have also imposed restrictions on direct admission of the King George's Medical College graduates for F.R.C.S. and M.R.C.P. degrees.

The withdrawal and curtailment of the recognition of the graduate degrees, of the King George's Medical College, follows the reports submitted by two visiting professors of England, who visited the local college about a year ago and watched its functioning.—UPI.

ENTERTAINMENTS

RESULTS OF SEN-RALEIGH ROAD SAFETY COMPETITION

The winners of this Competition, held in connexion with the screening of the film, 'Smiley', are as follows

Calcutta :
1. Miss Rita Jacobs
2. Mr. Michael Saubolle

New Delhi
1. Mrs. Kushla Bhalla
2. Mr. M. A. Puech

Bombay :
1. Mrs. Susilabhai Rangarao
2. Mr. Russi A. Dordi

The panel of judges consisted of : Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Lahiri, Calcutta High Court; Mr. S. N. Banerjee, Registrar, Calcutta High Court & President, Automobile Association of Bengal; Mr. J. D. Dutt, I.P.S., J.P., Dy. Commissioner of Police, Traffic, Calcutta.

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NEWEST 'FASHION' IN
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Presents
In Glamorous Decor
"GLAMOUR GALA"
SATURDAY, JUNE 29th
A SHOW AS 'BIG' AS THE TAJ
NON-STOP DANCING AND FLOOR PRESENTATIONS.
TWO BANDS —
- MICKY CORREA and his Taj Ballroom Orchestra with Bombay's latest 'Glamour Star' KARIN.
- CYRIL SEQUEIRA & his Modernairs with Noreen & Laz
- And off to Society on a 'Hay-Holiday' goes 'Dingo' the intelligent ass.
- Yvonne In A Dance To The Gods.
- Rita Rahimtoola borrows a few stills from 'Funny Face' to bring you Glamorous Creations by MODISTE
- Shoes set to tempo by METRO FOOTWEAR
- And here's something 'unique' in the fashion world for ladies.

"MANNEQUIN CONTEST"
Model the gown or sari you are wearing in an 'Impromptu' fashion presentation—the most impressive model will receive . . .
- An all-risk insurance policy valued Rs. 20,000/- by Abdeally S. Hassanally
- Beautiful Model Gown By Modiste
- Gold Henry Sandoz & Fils Wristlet Watch by S. V. Sheth.
- Two pairs of shoes by Metro Footwear

PRIZES AT THE SHOW FOR YOU !
- Beautiful Danish Alabaster Table-lamp By Salemahomed Padamsee & Co.,
- Colourful Chinese Figurine for Home Decoration. Salemahomed Padamsee & Co.,
- Hamper of Choicest Condiments By A. Kalvert & Co.
- Beautiful Decorative Vase By The Makers of Camel Boot Polish
- Ladies Evening Bag By R. Jadavji & Sons.
- Afghan Snow Make-up Kit.

Compere: Peter Cross
Organised & Directed By
John E. Norman

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DINERS ONLY—PLANS OPEN
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DRESS Evening, Lounge or National.
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6TH SENSATIONAL WEEK
S. P. Pictures **SHEROO**
ASHOK, NALINI, OM PRAKASH
LAMINGTON
3-15, 6-15, 9-15. Sun. 12-15.
4th Week RELIEF Ahmedabad

TTK Assures Business Men

CENTRE DOES NOT SEEK TO STIFLE PRIVATE SECTOR

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. T. T. KRISHNAMACHARI assured a deputation from the Indian Merchants' Chamber which waited on him this morning that the Government had no desire to stifle private enterprise.

He said that the Government did not propose to achieve development in the public sector at the expense of the private sector.

The Government would do all they could to encourage productive enterprise in the country.

The deputation which was led by Mr. G. P. Kapadia, vice president of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, consisted of Mr. Babubhai M. Chinai, Mr. C. H. Bhabha, Mr. M. A. Master, Mr. Ramnath A. Podar, Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, Mr. R. G. Saraiya, Mr. Ramdas Kilachand, Mr. G. D. Somani, Mr. S. P. Jain, Mr. M. R. Ruia, Mr. Murarji J. Vaidya and Mr. M. H. Hasham Premji.

Mr. Krishnamachari urged the deputation to view the taxation proposals in the context of the overall requirements and resources and the two basic guiding principles, namely, providing equality of opportunities and removal of wide disparites in income and wealth.

The tax structure which had been evolved was broad-based and meant to mobilise resources for the achievement of the objectives in the Plan.

He, however, pointed out that measures like Excess Dividend Tax and the compulsory deposit scheme were temporary expedients liable to change in the light of the changing circumstances.

With the present scheme of taxation succeeding, the Government were bound to think in terms of providing fresh and more incentives.

MODIFICATIONS

While it was not possible to alter the principle underlying the Wealth Tax and Expenditure Tax, there was enough scope for refinements and suitable modifications and the detailed suggestions made would be taken due cognisance of.

He assured that efforts would be taken to minimise the harassment that might arise to the assessees and attempts would be made to remove administrative bottlenecks that might be experienced in the process of operation of the measures.

As to the equity market, Mr. Krishnamachari said that he was in favour of a period of progressive prosperity rather than alternating booms and slumps.

Wherever corporate enterprise engaged in an activity of national significance experienced any difficulty as a result of Government's taxation, suitable steps would be taken to minimise the same.

Regarding the resources for the Plan, he said that it would be the Government's endeavour to bridge the gap as far as possible by way of loans, foreign aids and domestic savings and it was possible to avoid fresh taxation by generating additional savings.

SAVINGS

In this context, he appealed to the commercial community in general and to the Indian Merchants' Chamber in particular to assist in every possible way in intensifying the drive for national savings.

Mr. Krishnamachari invited the Chamber to submit its detailed memorandum on the taxation measures and assured that the views of the Chamber would always receive careful consideration from the Government.

He would forward the views expressed by the Chamber in its memorandum to the Select Committee to enable full consideration of the issues raised by the Chamber.

Mr. G. P. Kapadia, in his preliminary observations, pointed out that the budget proposals would place a heavy burden on the community and it was feared that this would come in the way of the private sector playing an adequate role in the fulfilment of the second five year Plan.

He said that the proposals were likely to result in the diversion of resources from the private to the public sector and would act as a damper on corporate enterprise in the country.

The equity-holder — the backbone of the economy — would be further adversely affected.

Mr. Kapadia said that the Wealth Tax and the Expenditure Tax would be justified, if at all, if the personal rates of taxation were substantially reduced.

In an underdeveloped economy when there was a great need for capital formation and nursing of corporate enterprise, the Wealth Tax on companies would prove to be a grave impediment.

He stated that the Chamber was one with the Government in making the Plan a success and it would give its cooperation in a constructive manner.

Mr. C. H. Bhabha said that the savings of the community were already low and expressed the apprehension that they will diminish further substantially leading to the erosion of capital.

BURDEN ON SHIPPING

A major portion of the savings was diverted to the public sector resulting in monetary stringency for the private sector.

Mr. M. A. Master expressed the view that the cumulative effect of the taxation measures would be such as might deplete the resources of the private sector.

He particularly referred to the burden on shipping companies and the manner in which their competitive capacity in the international market would be affected.

Mr. Ramnath A. Podar suggested some provision for the refund of tax to the shareholders to obviate the effect of double taxation when wealth tax was being computed.

Mr. Dhirajlal Maganlal stressed the dampening effect of the budget proposals on the investment market.

Mr. Babubhai M. Chinai suggested the postponement of the compulsory deposit system by six months.

Mr. R. G. Saraiya referred to the anomaly resulting from treatment of distributed income as unearned income in relation to private limited companies vis-a-vis partnership firms who would get such business income treated as earned income.

Mr. M. H. Hasham Premji submitted that many developmental projects for which necessary provisions had been made were not expected to be finalised and if reassessment of these projects was made it would facilitate substantial savings thereby lessening strain on resources.

Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta observed that compensation to shareholders of life insurance companies should not be subjected to further taxation for capital gains in the hands of shareholders.

ANOTHER DEPUTATION

Mr. Krishnamachari received a deputation of businessmen on Saturday at the Reserve Bank.

The deputation was led by Mr. Homi Mody and consisted of Mr. Neville Wadia, Mr. E. Parker, Mr. Dharamsey Khatau, Mr. Krishnaraj Thackersey, Mr. Arvind Mafatlal, Mr. C. H. Bhabha, Mr. M. A. Master, Mr. Murarji Vaidya and Mr. Dhirajlal Maganlal.

On behalf of the deputation, Mr. Mody set out the objections and apprehensions of the business community with regard to the budget proposals.

He dealt with the general economic situation and stressed the effects of the measures proposed on the private sector of industry and the investing public.

The Finance Minister gave the deputation a patient hearing and explained Government's viewpoint on the various issues which had been raised.

While he stood by the main structure of his proposals, he said he was prepared to consider any particular difficulties or hardships that might be brought to his notice.

Mr. Krishna Menon at the Advertising Luncheon Club meeting on Saturday.

Krishna Menon's Tip To Advertisers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. V. K. KRISHNA MENON, Union Defence Minister, today called upon advertisers to see that the quality of goods they advertised came up to a certain recognised standard.

Mr. Menon, who was addressing the Advertising Luncheon Club at the Eros Restaurant here today, said that it was fallacy to suppose that "advertising sells."

Ultimately, it was the quality of goods and services which "sell."

Nevertheless, Mr. Menon said that advertising helped the consumer to choose.

But any advertiser who tried to sell under-standard goods soon went out of business.

The industrial capacity of a country could be largely built up by an efficient system of communications and that was what advertising was.

The media of advertising had spread so far and wide that a considerable part of the income of a newspaper came from that source.

Mr. Menon hoped that the time would not come when advertisers would not employ columnists.

At present advertising was meant for only the sophisticated urban dwellers.

Mr. Menon hoped that the advertising people would come to the aid of the rural people.

BRIGHT FUTURE

Referring to the prospects of newspapers in India, Mr. Menon said that in due course when the country had about 300 million literate people, there would be large circulations for newspapers adding in a lighter vein: "In this country the 'population industry' is doing very well. In the 10 years since Independence we have added 40 millions."

By and large, the Indian press was a responsible press, perhaps because the country had very old traditions in this matter.

NEWSPAPER EDITORIALS STILL HAD SOME MEANING IN THIS COUNTRY TO THE READERS, THEY HAD LESS MEANING ABROAD.

The quality of Indian newspapers, inspite of all the criticism levelled against them, was still high, and even higher than in many other countries and, incidentally, they were among the cheapest in the world.

It would be a bad day, he said, when the advertiser utilised his influence to stifle comment.

A large number of people connected with advertising was present at the luncheon. Mr. K. K. Shah, president, BPCC, and General K. S. Thimayya, Army Chief of Staff, were among the guests.

Mr. K. U. Matthew, chairman of the Club, welcomed Mr. Menon. Mr. S. Berkeleq-Hill, proposed a vote of thanks.

SINGAPORE: A South Viet Nam Government goodwill delegation will arrive in Kuala Lumpur, the Malayan capital, on June 25 for a four-day visit at the invitation of the Malayan Government.

Five Goans Fined

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Five Goans, who crossed into Union territory without valid travel documents, were today convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15 or in default to undergo a week's simple imprisonment each by Mr. G. K. Rege, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, for breach of passport rules.

The accused, Mathias Fernandes, Custodio Martins, Rosario Cardozo, Avelino D'Souza and Xavier D'Silva, had been arrested in the city by the Goa Branch of the Bombay C. I. D.

SIX GOAN UNDERGROUND WORKERS KILLED

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT

BELGAUM, June 22.

SIX Goan underground nationalist workers have been killed by the Portuguese police in Goa during the last fortnight, says a delayed report received here by a Goan nationalist source.

Among the killed was Mr. Rajanikant Kenkre, a prominent nationalist worker who was wanted by the Portuguese police in connection with many terrorist activities, including blowing up of a military convoy at Sonoulim, in which three Portuguese military officers were killed and several others were seriously wounded.

According to an another report received here by a Goan nationalist source, three Portuguese soldiers were killed at Sarauem and one launch was drowned near Kironpani by the underground nationalist workers.

AITUC Executive

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. S. A. Dange, general secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress, writes:—

The meetings of the Working Committee and the General Council which were scheduled to meet at Waltair from 4th to 7th July have been postponed due to the flu epidemic.

Freedom Fight Centenary Stamps

NEW DELHI, June 22.

Two special postage stamps will be issued by the Posts and Telegraphs Department in August, 1957, to commemorate the centenary of India's first struggle for freedom.

One of the stamps will bear a portrait of Rani of Jhansi, while the other will carry a symbolic motif.

The stamp bearing the portrait of Rani of Jhansi will conform in value to the Indian postage rate while the symbolic-design stamp will have the value of the foreign air mail rate to Europe —UPI.

Indian Appointed Subedar Drill

NEW DELHI, June 21.

The first Indian to fill the important post of Subedar Drill at the Military College, Dehra Dun, hitherto held by a British Warrant Officer, Grade I, is Subedar N. S. Mohammed Abdul Kader of Bodynaickenoor near Madurai South India.

Subedar Abdul Kader is responsible for drill training and supervision of all the company and squadron staff of the college. He has got several instructors under him.

Till December last, this post was held by what was called the Regimental Sergeant Major, specially selected from the British Army.

As in the case of R.S.M., Subedar Drill is a great task-master to the young cadets at the college. Being the right-hand man of the College Adjutant, he has to enforce among the cadets strict discipline and precision in drill.

TEXT BOOK REJECTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has accepted the recommendation of the Appeal Board in English (Language and Literature) upholding the rejection by the Director of Education of the textbook "New English Grammar and Composition (Gujarati edition) for Standard X" by T. K. N. Menon and M. S. Patel.

TRIVANDRUM: A team of officers from the Central Food Technological Research Institute arrived here on Friday. They will conduct a six-month propaganda tour in Kerala to popularise synthetic food products. They have brought with them different varieties of tapioca rice.

Police Inspector Gets Jail Term

AHMEDABAD, June 22.

MR. M. K. THAKORE, Additional Session Judge, Ahmedabad, today found Mr. Jitendra Shiromani, a police inspector guilty under Section 348 and 331 of the I.P.C., of wrongful confinement, and causing grievous hurt to extort confession and sentenced him for three years and seven years rigorous imprisonment. The sentences are to run concurrently.

The other 14 accused, including four sub-inspectors, three head constables and eight constables were acquitted.

The 15 accused had been charged in connection with the mysterious disappearance of one Ramsingh Gokulsingh, a Sikh gatekeeper, who figured as a suspect in a murder case, while he was confined in a police chowki.

Mr. Shiromani was the investigating officer in the case which was committed on May 20. 1955.

Mahavir Sardar, one of the accused, who appeared as the State witness, was also acquitted.

In an associated case against four persons including a constable, for destruction of evidence, under the Section 201, Billan Khan, one of the accused, was sentenced to six months' R.I.

An ex-police sergeant had been summoned to compare x-ray photographs of the gate-keeper, whose dead body was hidden away in the Suez village near Ahmedabad.

The Government had appointed two special prosecutors for the case.—UPI.

Training Small Industries Personnel

CUTTACK, June 22.

A training centre will be shortly set up here to train people in the operation and maintenance of machineries required for small-scale industries.

The centre will provide training in the following trades: (1) electrically-operated oil ghanies; (2) electric and diesel pumping sets; (3) manufacture of bolts, nuts and rivets;; (4) manufacture of sheet metal articles; and (5) manufacture of barbed wire, gem clips, nails and pins.

It is also proposed to establish here the following training-cum-production centres; (1) carpentry and blacksmithy training-cum-production units; (2) demonstration shoe factory and modern footwear units; (3) cycle parts, locks and cutlery manufacturing units; (4) demonstration pottery factory; (5) demonstration sports goods factory; and (6) demonstration tanning factory.—NAPEN.

SALT PRODUCTION: CHINA MAY ADOPT INDIAN METHODS

NEW DELHI, June 21.

THE delegation of salt experts and technologists from the People's Republic of China left New Delhi by air today for China at the conclusion of their five-week study tour of salt manufacturing areas in India.

The delegation which arrived in India on May 14, visited principal salt works, both in the public and private sectors, at Mandi, Sambhar Saurashtra and other areas of Bombay State and Tuticorin in Madras.

Members of the delegation also visited some chemical works in the country to study the recovery of bye-products of salt and the manufacture of allied salt products.

After going round the salt works and the chemical factories, the delegation had discussions in New Delhi with the Salt Commissioner, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, about the salt production technique adopted in India.

Before leaving the leader of the delegation Mr. Yung Yen Teh told the Salt Commissioner they hoped to introduce in China's salt factories some of the salt production methods adopted in India, with suitable modifications required by local conditions.

Six Scientists Get State Aid

NEW DELHI, June 22.

Under their scheme of partial financial assistance to eminent Indian scientists, for enabling them to go abroad to attend conferences and to visit laboratories and research institutions in their branch of study, the Government of India have decided to give during 1957-58 a grant of Rs. 2,500 to each of the following six scientists:—

Dr. B. D. Nag Choudhri (Calcutta University), Dr. Ram Behari (Delhi University), Prof. T. R. Seshadri (Delhi University), Dr. Vishwa Nath (Punjab University), Mr. Dinesh Mohan (Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee), and Dr. Prem Nath Wahi (Agra University).—UPI.

LOCATIONS FOR STATE HOMES, SHELTERS FIXED

BOMBAY, Friday.

The two-day meeting of social workers, representing voluntary agencies in moral and social hygiene and after-care services, concluded here today, after tentatively fixing the locations of State homes and district shelters to be opened during the State's second five-year Plan.

Under the scheme, it is proposed to start five State homes and 22 district shelters.

Mr. N. K. Tirpude, Minister for Social Welfare, who presided over the meeting, called on social workers to co-operate fully with the Government to make the different welfare schemes a success.

He also assured the meeting of maximum assistance from the Government in the work that these voluntary bodies were doing.

SERVANT DIES OF SHOCK

Chronicle Correspondent

AURANGABAD, June 22.

A maid servant of a local hotel died of shock, yesterday.

The tin roof of the hotel had electric fittings and by mistake the roof was connected with the water storage tank.

The servant was electrocuted when she touched the tank.

The Egyptian delegation to the sixth world festival of youth and students in Moscow will present a large programme featuring more than 150 singers, dancers and musicians.

Industrial Disputes

The industrial disputes between the Brooke Bond India Private Ltd., Ahmedabad; and the Asbestos Cement Co-operative Consumers' Society Ltd., Mulund, and their respective workers have been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal respectively of Shri I. G. Thakore and Shri S. T. Bilgrami.

StateHelpToMedium And Small Scale Industries

RAPID industrialisation in which small and medium-scale industries are expected to play a significant role is envisaged under the Second Five-Year Plan.

In an attempt to diverify the pattern of industry the Central Government has, as a policy, decided to develop as much as possible medium and small scale industries.

This naturally will provide great opportunities for entrepreneurs to come forward and establish small and medium-scale units for expanding available and potential resources.

In order to extend medium and long-term credit to small and medium-scale industrial concerns in Bombay State, the Government of Bombay established in 1953 the Bombay State Financial Corporation.

During the period of about three years, from its inception to November 1, 1956, it gave financial assistance of about Rs. 1,99,30,000 to medium and small-scale industries in Bombay State.

The authorised share capital of the Corporation was Rs. two crores divided into two lakh fully paid shares of the fixed value of Rs. 100 each, out of which one lakh fully paid shares were issued in the first instance.

SHARE CAPITAL

After the reorganisation of States in November 1956, the Bombay State Financial Corporation was reconstituted under the States' Reorganisation Act amalgamating with it, the Financial Corporation of the State of Saurashtra.

The new Bombay State Financial Corporation which came into being on November 1, 1956, will have the authorised capital of Rs. 4 crores divided into shares of Rs. 100 each, while the Issued and Paid-up Capital will be Rs. 2 crores.

Out of these two lakh shares, the Government of Bombay holds 57,000 and the Reserve Bank of India, 30,050.

The Schedule Banks, Insurance Companies, Investment Trusts, Cooperative Banks and other financial institutions together hold 98,460 shares and other parties 14,490.

FUNCTIONS

The Corporation is authorised to guarantee loans raised by industrial concerns which are floated in the public market for a period not exceeding 20 years, to underwrite issue of stocks, shares, bonds, or debentures by industrial concerns, and to grant loans or advances or to subscribe to debentures of industrial concerns repayable within a period not exceeding 20 years.

The Government of Bombay renders financial assistance to small industries on very liberal terms and accordingly the Department of Industries receives applications for loans from small industries within the limits of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 75,000 and in exceptional cases up to Rs. 1 lakh.

The Industrial Finance Corporation of India grants financial accommodation in excess of Rs. 10 lakhs.

In order to demarcate the area of work, the State Corporation entertains applications for loans from Rs. 75,000 to Rs. 10 lakhs from industrial concerns of the State.

It is also noteworthy that while the Industrial Finance Corporation of India entertains applications from the public limited liability companies and the registered cooperative societies only, the Bombay State Financial Corporation receives applications from all types of industrial concerns including public and private limited companies, partnerships and proprietory firms.

In order to enable as many industrial concerns as possible to avail themselves of this facility, the Corporation has decided that a loan primarily for working capital to be granted to single industrial concern should not exceed Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

The rate of interest charged by the Corporation for loans and advances is 6 per cent per annum.

The loans are financed against the security of the fixed assets of an industrial concern keeping a minimum margin of the 50 per cent on the net value of the fixed assets consisting of land, building, plant and machinery by way of first mortgage.

LOANS SANCTIONED

During the year ended March 31, 1957 the Corporation received for consideration 99 applications, out of which 80 were considered and 17 remained pending which have been carried forward to the next year.

Out of these 80, 37 applications were sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 72,47,000, 31 applications were otherwise disposed, while only 12 applications were rejected.

Even Red Tape Will Be Cut

NEW DELHI, June 22.

Use less stationary for official work, is the latest economy directive sent out to the various ministries.

Officials have been instructed to reply on the reverse side of letters received.

The size of red tape and the writing paper which it binds will shrink under the new dispensation.

Official trunk calls, telegrams, and postage bills are to be carefully scrutinised and cut down to the barest minimum.

Several Government departments have decided to minimise the use of official cars as an economy measure.—NAPEN.

Economy Unit In Food Ministry

NEW DELHI, June 21.

An economy committee has been set up in the Department of Agriculture of the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

It is proposed to set up similar economy units in the attached and subordinate offices working under the Department of Agriculture.

The need for economy in expenditure was emphasised at a meeting of officers recently.—UPI.

THE
BANK OF BARODA Ltd.
Estd: 1908
Head Office: BARODA
INVEST YOUR SAVINGS
IN OUR
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS
Rate of INTEREST raised to
2½% p.a.
From 1st June, 1957 at
Head Office & All Branches.
4% Interest allowed on
FIXED DEPOSITS of Rs. 10,000/- & over for 12 months.
N. M. CHOKSHI
General Manager.

FINANCE CHRONICLE

STEELS STEADILY MOVE UP ON PERSISTENT BUYING

Mill Shares In Active Demand

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE stock market was fairly firm today on continued buying in steels. Century Mill shares and Indian Coppers were in good demand.

Tata Steel Ordinary opened at Rs. 166 against yesterday's closing level of Rs. 164 and was firm around that level for the greater part of the session absorbing much of the selling pressure. Indian Iron which finished last at Rs. 19-40 was today quoted around Rs. 19.85 on good advices from Calcutta.

Century highlighted the active trading in the textile section. The scrip which closed last at Rs. 413 met with active buying today and was soon quoted around Rs. 420. Bombay Dyeing was steady at Rs. 536, Kohinoor at Rs. 287, Swadeshi at Rs. 184.50 and Tata Mill at Rs. 43. India United Ordinary was in demand at Rs. 1-64 and Ordinary at Rs. 9-45.

In the miscellaneous group Tata Chemical was much in prominence. The scrip opened higher at 17.35 and advanced quickly up to Rs. 17.55, to remain firm at that level. Associated Cement was steady at Rs. 158, Bombay Burmah Old at Rs. 556, Scindias at Rs. 18.60, Tata Oil at Rs. 42.75. Construction at Rs. 151 and Belapur at Rs. 222.50.

Indian Copper met with consistent inquiry in the cash section On favourable Calcutta advices the share jumped from its last closing level of Rs. 3.58 to Rs. 3.80, all buyers. Tata Loco was steady at Rs. 147.25. Hind Motors was better at Rs. 7.20 and Premier Auto at Rs. 87.

Banks and insurance were steady with minor gains. Securities were unchanged. The three per cent Conversion Loan was quiet at Rs 73.

The market remained firm and Tata Steels closed at Rs. 167 and Indian Irons at Rs. 19.80. Dyeings closed at Rs. 540.50 and Century shares at Rs. 418. Burmahs closed at Rs. 558.

FORWARD SECTION

MILLS

B. Dyeing (11.50)	540.50
Century (14)	418.00
Kohinoor (6)	287.00
Swadeshi Mills (12)	183.50
Central India (3)	106.00
Simplex (12)	164.00
Gokak (12)	181.50
New Great (10)	230.00
Finlay (20)	278.00
Swan (25)	362.50
National Rayon (14)	216.50
I. U. Ord. (0.31)	9.90
I. U. Defd. (0-12)	1.70
Standard (22.50)	407.00
Indore (5) XD	135.00
Shrinivas (12)	175.00
Tata (4)	43.50
Morarji Mills (15)	210.00
Edward (18)	255.00
Apollo Mills (0.12)	2.42
Madhusudan (8.12)	98.00
Podar (12)	165.00
Khatau (4.25)	175.00
B. R. Cotton	36.00
Mysore (3)	100.00
Minerva (6)	84.00
Model (7-50)	176.25
Elphinstone (5)	56.00
Ajam	79.00
Osman	54.75

STEELS

Tata Steel Ord. (18.50)	167.00
New	114.00
T.S 1st Pref. (6)	155.00
T. S. 2nd Pref. (7-8)	119.25
I. Iron (1)	19.80
New	18.25
I. Iron Pref.	99.00
Tata Loco (8)	145.75

CEMENTS

Associated Cement	158.00
New	83.00
Digvijay (8.50)	145.00
Andhra	12.50

INDUSTRIES

Bombay Burma (23.12)	558.00
Belapur (18)	224.50
Bhopal Sugar (1)	17.80
Phaltan (8)	136.50
Scindia Steam (1)	18.65
Great Eastern (1.50)	19.40
P. Construction (8.50)	251.50
Tata Chemical	17.30
Tata Oil (2)	43.25
Shivrajpur (3)	80.50
B. I. C.	5.95
Indian Copper	3.72
Burma Petrol	2.58
Alcock Ord. (12.50)	273.75
Wimco (11)	152.50
Polson Ord. (12.50)	157.50
Walchandnagar (21)	246.25
Premier Auto (8)	89.00
Hind Motor	7.05

ELECTRICS

Tata Hydro (4.50)	120.00
Tata Hydro New	113.50
Andhra (45)	1190.00
Andhra Valley New	1185.00
Tata Power	1202.50
Tata Power New	1180.00

CASH SECTION

MILLS

Phoenix (10)	127.50
Ind. Mfg (225)	5215.00
Raja Poona (6)	72.25
Berar	95.00
Victoria (20)	300.00
Laxmi (12.50)	630.00
Vishau Cotton (250)	113.75
Western (225)	4520.00
Sholapur	1225.00
Sassoon Cotton (2)	36.50
Hindustan (250)	5525.00
Ahd. Advance (7)	145.00
Gold Mohor (15)	179.00
Sassoon Silk (0.50)	8.50
Kurla (12.50)	131.87
Colaba	60.00
New City (10)	132.50
Bradbury (20)	195.50
Dawn (15)	96.50
N.K. Hind (8.50)	102.00
Kanpur	10.00
N. S Jute (2.75)	12.00
Jam. Ranjit	
Mafatlal Fine (19)	380.00
Kothari Textiles	14.75

ELECTRIC (CASH)

Ahmedabad Elec. (2-80)	93.50
Broach	11.00
Surat	107.25
Amalgamated	10.25
Bombay Suburban (4)	103.50
Poona	123.00

BANK SHARES

Central Bank	53.00
Central Bank New	54.00
Bank of India (6)	138.00
India New (ex-div.)	138.00
Union Bank (0-5)	7.15
Baroda (3.60)	101.50
Dena Bank	88.50
United Com.	53.75
Punjab National (2)	54.00
Jaipur	37.50
Bikaner	23.00
Jodhpur	1.25
Eastern	85.00

INSURANCE SHARES

Oriental (200)	3625.00
Empire (26)	350.00
New India (2.50)	42.75
Jupiter (1)	7.25
Vulcan (1)	15.75
Indian Mercantile	41.25
Uni. Fire	13.00
All India General	2.06
BIG (1.2)	13.25
Neptune	6.50
Industrial and Prud. (2-4)	31.00
Dena Ins	87.75
New Great	17.50
New Asiatic	5.50

RAILWAYS

G. P	60.50
Deb Rontas (1-4)	13.13

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES

Bom Burma New (11.50)	205.00
Mackenzie	60.00
Kemp and Co. (16)	176.25
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	105.50
Dena Trust (0.75)	11.40
Indus Invest Trust (5)	69.00
Gujarat Invest Trust	26.00
Bom Uganda (4-8)	62.25
Alembic	131.25
Supreme Industries (6)	74.00
Supreme Chemicals (3)	46.75
Hume Pipe	61.00
United Motor	24.50
Bombay Safe (32)	600.00
Gujarat Safe Dep.	125.00
Sardar arbonic (18)	312.50
Estrella Batteries (3)	37.75
Josts Co	68.00
Killick Ind. (4)	156.00
Mukund	13.00
Defd	21.00
H Rampur Coal	30.75
Kamani	5.35
Sathe Biscuit	93.00
Bom Cycle XR	29.00
Hind Cycle	115.00
Dharangadhra Chemicals	122.50
Dharangadhra Chem. New	58.75
Gonja Pharmacy	40.00
Mahindra (1.25)	14.50
Amar Dye	118.65
Hind Elec	13.5
Aundh	125.00
Ashok Cement	9.40
Sen Raleigh	11.50
India Cement	33.00
Orissa Cement	12.90
Hind Elec	90.00
Shri Krishna Sug.	12.70
Blue Mount	3.75
Water Fall	6.50
ICI	75.00
Standard Batteries	107.50
Jaipur Udyog	11.75
Texmaco	17.00
Ind Vegetable	102.50
Maharashtra Sugar XR	850.00
Hindustan Lever XD	19.30
Gwalior Rayon	12.00
Orient Paper	25.10
Changdev Sugar	25.00
Midland	16.45
Port Canning	4.25

PREFERENCE SHARES

Andhra Valley (25.13)	1093.75
Tata Power (33-8)	1123.75
Hydro Electric	107.50
Central India (25)	422.50
Swadeshi Mills	90.50
Vishnu	501.00
Laxmi	188.75
New Great Mills	140.00
Podar Mills (5)	80.00
Shrinivas	80.00
Elphinstone Mills (6)	90.00
Bradbury	61.50
Surat Elec (3)	115.00
Pre Const 1st	102.00
Pre Cons 2nd	94.00
Pre Cons 3rd	89.00
Amalgamated (5-8)	99.50
Walchandnagar (7)	136.00
Tata Chemicals	97.50
Supreme	75.00
B R Cotton	80.00
Mukund Iron	105.00
Mackenzie First	105.00
Mackenzie Second	115.00
Ahmedabad Adv.	101.00
Mysore Mills (1-2)	30.00
Standard	99.00
Madhusudan (0-8)	7.50
Khatau	75.75
Morarji	77.50
National Rayon (5)	69.75
Hume Pipe	86.50
Polson	87.00
B.I.C. (8)	120.25
Digvijay Cement XR	94.00
Alembic	90.00
Estrella (2-8)	38.50
Kamani	70.00
Larsen T (5)	89.00
N K Hind (5)	90.00
Mahendra	101.50
Great Eastern	96.50
Dharangadhra	91.50

DEBENTURES

Andhra (4)	98.50
Scindia	98.50
Tata Power 1956	100.00
Tata Power New	87.50
Tata Mills	99.00
Locomotive	98.25
Andhra Elec	100.50
Standard Vacuum	100.50
Burmah Shell	98.25
Caltex	97.50

OUTSIDE SHARES

New Victoria Mills	1.75
New Victoria Pref	4.50
Sajjan Mills	90.00
Indian Steam	10.10
Burma Mines	2.30
Nonferrous Metal	0.90
Sirpur	8.50
Sar Silk	6.75
Voltas	114.00
Voltas New	111.00
National Caroon	24.25
Guest Keen William (1.60)	27.50
Ralli Ord.	35.00
Ralli Pref.	61.00
Ravalgaon	120.00

Produce Market

BOMBAY, June 22.

The produce market was steady today on increased buying by shippers.

Yesterday in London market castoroil gained £1.

Castorseeds September opened at Rs. 167, and after advancing at Rs. 168, steadied at Rs. 167-4.

Groundnuts August opened at Rs. 176-4 and after being quoted at Rs. 176-8 steadied at Rs. 176-4.

Cottonseeds September were placed at Rs. 109-8. Linseed was quiet on Calcutta selling at Rs. 30-8.

GROUNDNUTS: Quality Rs. 37, Bold Rs. 36.10 June-July Rs. 35.4, August Rs. 35.8.

CASTORSEEDS: Madras Rs. 32.8 Kanpur Rs. 31.4, Gujara Rs. 32.8

LINSEED: Ready Rs. 29-12, June-July Rs. 29-12.

KARDI: Ready Rs. 22-4, June-July Rs. 22-4.

KHURSANI SEEDS: Ready 28-4, June-July 28-4.

OILS: Groundnut receipts 20.7 June 20.7, July 20.7, Linseed 15

CASTOR OIL: Commercial 18-7, B S S 19-8.

GROUNDNUTS AUGUST: Opening 176.12, highest 176.62, lowest 175.62 close 176.37.

CASTORSEEDS SEPTEMBER: Opening 167, highest 167.75, lowest 166.25, close 167.25.

COTTONSEED SEPTEMBER: Opening 109.50, highest 109.75 lowest 109, close 109.

LINSEED SEPTEMBER: Opening 30.56, highest 30.65, lowest 30.44, close 30.56.

Nagpur

NAGPUR, June 22.

Cotton seed 117, Groundnut seeds 30/8, Groundnut oil 60/8, Linseed 21, Linseed oil 49/8, Til seeds 35, Til oil 75, Coconut oil 68.

Hyderabad

HYDERABAD, June 22.

The following are today's official closing quotations in the Hyderabad oilseed exchange:

Castor September opening 158, highest 158-4, lowest 157, closing 157.

Groundnut oil June opening 17-5, highest 17-5, lowest 17-4, closing 17-4.

Groundnut oil August opening 17-8, highest 17-9, lowest 17-7, closing 17-7.

Ready rates Castorseed 74, Groundnut 62, Castor oil 15-12, Groundnut oil 16-12.

Ahmedabad Shares

AHMEDABAD, June 22.

Calico 593 Ambica 566, Atul 185, Ordinary 167.50, Arvind 1080. Newshorrock 860.

Castorseeds September 163.50, Cottonseeds September 105, G. oil June 29.55, July 29.60, Rajkot oil Ashadh 26.13, Bhado 26.25.

Company Registrations And Liquidations

CALCUTTA, June 21.

The number of companies registered in February, 1957, totalled 68, with an authorised capital of Rs. 54,700,000, compared to 76 companies with a capital of Rs. 106,900,000 registered in the corresponding month of last year, according to official figures.

The total number of companies registered during the 11 months ended February, 1957, was 781 with an authorised capital of Rs. 2,028,-100,000. The comparative figures for the corresponding period of last year are 1,213 companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 1,419,-700,000.

With the liquidation of 47 companies in February, 1957, a total of 835 companies with paid-up capital of Rs. 56,000,000 were liquidated during April, 1956, to February this year. Eight hundred and forty-nine companies with a paid-up capital of Rs. 101,400,000 went into liquidation in the corresponding period of 1955-56.—NAFEN.

Gold & Silver

BOMBAY, June 22

The Bullion market was fairly steady on scattered buying. In view of less speculative activity, quotations are fluctuating within a narrow range.

At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 179-14 against the previous close at Rs. 179-5 on small covering by Bear operators.

Ready Silver was Rs. 2-8 above forward at Rs. 182-6.

Business in forward Gold was done at Rs. 104-13 against the last close at Rs. 104-10.

Ready Gold was quoted at a premium of Rs. 1-8 over forward at Rs. 106-5. Sovereigns were priced at Rs. 71-4.

The market closed as under:—

Ready silver	182	4	0
Forward	179	12	0
Ready gold	106	4	0
Forward	104	12	0
Sovereigns	71	4	6

Secunderabad

HYDERABAD, June 22.

The following are today's ready rates in the Secunderabad bullion market:—

Silver: Opening 181, highest 181-4, lowest 180-6, closing 180-12.

Gold: Opening 105, highest 105-2, lowest 104-12, closing 104-12.

Indore

INDORE, June 22.

The following are today's closing quotations of the Indore bullion market:—

Silver: Opening 181-9, highest 181-12, lowest 181-6, closing 181-9-6.

Hapur Markets

HAPUR, June 22.

Ready Wheat Rs. 14/6 to 15.75 Gram Rs. 11/50 to 11/94, Barley Rs. 11, Bejhar Rs. 10.75, Jowar Rs. 13 to 15.25, Guwar Rs. 13, Rice Basmati Rs. 27 to 30, Mainpuri Rs. 24, Peas Dara Green Rs. 10.87, White Rs. 12, Matar Dal Rs. 12.25, Arhar Rs. 11.50, Arhar Dal Rs. 16 to 17, Urd Rs. 19.75 to 21.50, Moong Rs. 15 to 16.50, Masoor Rs. 15 to 16, Oats Rs. 11.7, Matar Rs. 15.50.

Trade stock Wheat 41, Gram 38, Jowar 4, Bejhar 11, Peas 50, Arhar 98 khatties.

Gur pansera Rs. 10.50 to 11.62, Crystal Sugar wholesale Rs. 33 to 36, Retail Rs. 37.50, Khandsari Rs. 26 to 31.50.

Oilseeds Sarson Rs. 28, Taramira Rs. 22, Groundnut Rs. 15.87, Cottonseed Rs. 13, Mustard oil Rs. 79, Groundnut oil Rs. 61.50, Vegetable products Rs. 38.31, Oilcake Rs. 13.

Opening Peas Bhadon Rs. 11.19, Arar Bhadon Rs. 11.78, Bajra Poy Rs. 12.72, Gur Fagun Rs. 11.40, Asar Rs. 10.58.

Transactions in shares

BOMBAY, June 22.

MILLS

Apollo	2.40	2.38	2.42	
B.R.			34	36
B. Dyeing	536	38	35.50	41
C. India				105
Century	416	20	18	20
Finlay			278	75
Elphinstone			56.50	56
Gokak		179.50	82	81.50
I.U. Defd.	1.66	1.72	1.68	1.70
I.U. Ord.	9.55	9.50	9.95	9.90
Indore			134	35
Khatau			173	75
Kohinoor	287	88	86.25	88
Model			176.25	
New Great			230	
Shreeniwas			174	75
Simplex		165	66	63.50
Standard		406	5	7.50
Svadeshi	185	86	84	86.50
Swan			362.50	
Tata Mill		43	44	43.50

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad	93.50
Hydro	120
Power	1205 2.50

STEELS

I. Iron	19.80	19.75	19.90	19.70
Tata Ord.	165.75	66.50	65.75	66.50
	65.75	67	66.25	67
Tata IInd	119.50	19	19.25	

SUGARS

Belapur	222	25	24.50
Phaltan	135	36.50	
Walchandnager	246.25		

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	272.50	75	73.75	
B. B. Old	552.50	58	54	60
B. B. Petrol	2.48	2.58		
B. I. C.	6	6.05	5.95	
Hind Motor	7	7.10	7.05	
I. Copper	3.66	3.80	3.70	3.72
Rayon	217	16.25	17.25	15
P. Auto	88	87	90	89
P. Const.	152.50	50.50	51.50	
Shivrajpur			80.50	
Tata Chem.	17.55	17.60	17.30	
		17.45	17.30	
Tata Loco	147.25	45.25	45.75	
Tata Oil	42.75	43.25		
Wimco			152.50	

STEAMERS

Great Eastern			19.40	
Scindia	18.55	18.75	18.50	18.60
			18.50	18.65

CEMENTS

A. C. C.	158	58.75	57.25	58
Digvijay			145	

CASH SECTION

PREFERENCE

Andhra	1090,	93.75	
Hydro		107.50	
Power	1121.25	23.75	
Ferro Alloys		100	
Rayon		69.75	

BANKS

Baroda	101.75	1.50	
Central	52.75	53	
Central New		54	
India		138	
Punjab		54.50	
Union	7.20	7.15	

INSURANCES

New India	42.50	42.75	
Oriental		36.25	
Dawn		96.50	
Vishnu		113.75	
Amalgamated		10.25	
Power New	1182.50	80	
Surat		107.50	
Tata Steel New	114.50	14	
Oudh Sugar		125	
A. C. C. New	83.50	83	
B. B. P. P.		205	
Ferrow Alloys		100	
Gwalior		12	
Hind. Lever	19.35	19.30	
I. C. I.		75	
I. I. Trust		69	
Kamani		5.35	
Mahindra		14.50	
Port Canning		4.25	

Russia To Buy Ceylon Tea

COLOMBO, June 22.

Ceylon expects to sell 30,000,000 lb. of tea annually to Russia.

This trade will be conducted on a government level.

On the basis of discussions already concluded, Russia is understood to have agreed to buy a weekly quota of 500,000 to 600,000 lb. at Colombo.

Russian buying will be largely restricted to mid and low grown Ceylon teas.

It is not certain whether Russia would pay in sterling or in terms of goods. The indications are that she will make part payment in sterling and partly in heavy industrial machinery and equipment.—NAFEN.

COCHIN TEA SALE

COCHIN, June 21.

At Sale No. 20 held here this week, nearly 900,000 lb. of tea were on offer.

There was a slight improvement in quality and some medium and high grown teas were a little brighter.

The sale opened to a good general demand and exporters showed slightly more interest.

Commonest kinds were steady but low medium and medium teas declined by five to 10 np per lb. Black leaf brokens, however, remained in good demand and prices were fully firm.

There was a useful enquiry for improved quality high grown teas and these were quoted dearer.

Whole leaf grades met with keen competition and again advanced in price.

The following are the quotations per lb. Plan B. P. Rs. 1.48; Low medium B. O. P. Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 1.55; Medium B. O. P. Rs. 1.60 to Rs. 1.65; Good B. O. P. Rs. 2.00 to Rs. 2.10; and well made black leaf O. P. Rs. 2.65.—NAFEN.

American Markets

NEW YORK, June 21.

ZINC: July 9.80, August 9.79 September 9.78, October 9.77, November 9.76, December 9.75, January 9.75, March high 9.75, low 9.75, close 9.75 sales two lots.

TIN: June 97.37-1/2, July 97.25, August 97.12-1/2, September 97, October 96.75.

Peanut oil crude 19-1/4, Refined tank cars 19 drums, New York and New Orleans 21.

CHICAGO WHEAT: July 207-3/8, September 210-5/8, December 215-1/2, July 207-3/4, September 210-5/8, December 215-7/8, March 216-3/4, May 211-3/4.

SUGAR: July 6.26, September 6.25/6.27, October 6.25, January 5.13, March 4.27/4.73, May 4.55, July 4.64, September 4.65, sales 942 lots.

New York Cotton Market

NEW YORK, June 21.

	High	Low	Close
July	35.33	35.39	35.30
October	34.85	34.62	34.83
December	34.76	34.55	34.76
March	34.90	34.68	34.89
May	34.90	34.70	34.90
July	34.60	34.28	34.58
October	33.59	33.18	33.56
December	33.58	33.18	33.52
Spot			35.40
NEW ORLEANS			
July	35.45	35.40	35.40
October	34.85	34.66	34.82
December	34.70	34.75	34.75
March	34.88	34.88	34.90
May	34.90	34.70	34.88
July	34.62	34.27	34.62
October	33.61	33.27	33.59
December	33.27	33.27	33.56
Spot			34.10

OTHER BOMBAY MARKETS

BOMBAY, June 22.

SUGAR; Indian 2-1/2 Mds. Rs. 98, Indian Better Quality Rs. 107. British Refined Rs. 98 to 105.

PEPPER: Ready Rs. 85, Ashad Rs. 572 to 577, Shivram Rs. 482 to 587, Bhadarva Rs. 592 to 597.

CLOVES: Cloves Rs. 372, Cassia Rs. 98, Shravan Rs. 97, Mercury Ready Rs. 1200, Camphor Rs. 3-2.

COPRA: Rajajuri Rs 470, Alleppey Rs. 370, Copra Office Colombo Rs. 320, Ginger Rs. 45.

HESSIAN: Ready 45 x 11 N. P. 52, June N.P. 51, June-July N.P. 52, 40x8, N.P. 37, 50x10 N.P. 47, 40x10 N.P. 40, Bags D.W. Rs. 112, April-June Rs. 105.50 B. Twill Rs. 125, Twine Rs. 49.

GHEE: B.L. Rs. 65, B.K. Rs 64, V.B. Rs. 62-8, R.P. Rs. 62-8, MS. Rs. 62, Vishnu Rs. 61, B.C. Rs. 61, Joshi Rs. 62, Belgaum No. 1 Rs. 54, Belgaum No. 2 Rs. 50, Shankheshwar Rs 47, Hathrus Rs. 55-8.

GUR: Kolhapur No. 1 Rs. 26-8, No. 2 Rs. 24, No. 3 Rs. 16-8, Kopergaon No. 1 Rs. 21, No. 2 Rs. 19-8, No. 3 Rs. 16.

INDIAN COPPER MARKET RULES STEADY

CALCUTTA, June 21.

Steady conditions have prevailed in the copper market in the country, despite reports of unsettled conditions abroad.

The price of electrolytic copper in the local market is maintained at Rs. 179 per cwt, though prices are reported to have eased to some extent in the London and New York markets.

The main reason for the firmness of the internal market is that the demand is good due to the general increase in business and industrial activity, owing to implementation of development projects under the Five-Year Plans.

As stocks of copper are not very plentiful, it is estimated that imports of approximately 40,000 tons would be required to meet the internal demand in place of 30,000 tons to 32,000 tons estimated earlier.

It is, however, suggested that imports of copper will be removed from the Open General Licence on the expiry of the term of the present licences. This has caused some nervousness and there is a rush in the market to purchase copper for June shipments.

The production of fire refined copper by the Indian Copper Corporation, Ltd., is running at a high level and totalled 3,500 tons in the first five months of the current year compared to 3,096 tons in the corresponding period of the previous year.—NAFEN.

COAL MARKETING TO CHANGE TO METRIC SYSTEM

CALCUTTA, June 21.

THE marketing of coal in India will change over to the metric system simultaneously with the commencement of booking of coal by the railways in metric tons.

This was decided at a meeting of the coal advisory committee here today.

About 35 million tons of coal are transported by the Indian railways annually.

Weighment of coal is done by the Railways on railway bridges and, therefore, the programme for the adoption of metric system in the coal industry has to be co-ordinated with the programme of the Railways.

The committee agreed that the revised prices should be given on both systems—the long ton and the metric ton, the metric ton gradually replacing the long ton.

BOARD'S PROBE

The revision of coal prices is being examined by a committee appointed by the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, and the fixation of the prices on both systems is expected to facilitate the change-over.

Conforming to the programme already recommended by the standing metric committee, the coal advisory committee agreed that the plants and equipment in the mines will be designed on the metric system.

Conversion of drawings and specifications for existing equipments will be decided in consultation with the mine managers' association to whom the advisory committee decided to refer the question.

The committee also accepted the suggestion that survey of mining areas by the chief inspector of mines should, in future, be on the metric scale.

In regard to survey of lands and forests, it will be recalled that a conference of officers of the survey and land records departments of the various States recently decided to adopt uniform metric scales for survey work in future.—UPI.

Bombay Cotton

BOMBAY, June 22.

In the forward cotton market shares in Vijay June were inclined to cover as the settlement day is drawing near and was quoted around Rs. 835 to Rs. 838. New crop was nominally quoted at Rs. 688.

The market closed as under:—Vijay June opened at Rs. 853, highest Rs. 872, closed at Rs. 870.

Kozhikode Markets

KOZHIKODE, June 22.

Coiryarn Beybore Rs. 170/180. Quilandy Rs. 190/200, Fibre Garbled Rs. 150, Ungarbled Rs. 140.

Coconuts Raw Husked Rs. 115, Unhusked Rs. 140, Dry Rs 200, Coconut oil Rs. 540, Copra Office Rs. 362/50, Dilpasand Rs. 395, Madrasnottam Rs. 420.

Pepper Wynaad Rs. 675, Country Rs. 640, Dryginger Rs. 300, Coffee Robusta Rs. 170.

Timber Pali Rs. 60/65, Junglewood Rs. 35/45, Vellapine Rs. 60/62/50, Benteak Rs. 55/60, Teak Rs. 90/120, Mango Rs. 3/3/50, Teak Rs. 20/22/50, Rosewood Rs. 20/25.

Metal Market

BOMBAY, June 22.

Copper Ready		170.00
June		170.00
July		168.00
Zinc Ready		73.00
June		68.50
July		61.00
Lead Ready		80.00
June		80.00
July		80.00
Tin Ready		130.00
June		130.50
July		131.00

Handloom Schemes In Madras

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Departmental Committee set up by the Textile Commissioner, Government of India has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 83,000 and a loan of Rs. 4,05,500 in favour of the Government of Madras for five handloom schemes.

One of the schemes is for bringing 19,500 weavers into the co-operative fold.

Another scheme is for training 100 weavers in the weaving of improved patterns of cloth. Each weaver will be trained for a period of three months, and a stipend at Rs. 50 per weaver per month will be paid. The other schemes are for opening 10 retail sales depots and supplying 500 dobbies and 20 jacquards.

Theft Of Iron Plates: Bail For 4 Accused

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Sewree Police arrested 4 persons on a charge of theft of 28 pieces of iron plates from the B. P. T. plots near Kolsa Bunder, today.

Producing Gulab Abas, Shankar Sakaram, Ramchander Mahadev and Dagdoo Kashinath before Mr. J. S. Dawda, Presidency Magistrate, at the Dadar Court, today the police alleged that the accused employed a wooden yatch to carry the stolen property from Kolsa Bunder and after loading the same they set sail towards Reti Bunder where they were all arrested.

All the four accused were granted bail of Rs. 500 each.

C. D. Deshmukh's New Venture

KOLHAPUR, June 22.

Mr. C D. Deshmukh, former Finance Minister, Union Government, who is a reputed Sanskrit scholar, has completed recently the translation of "Gandhiji's Post-prayer Lectures" in Sanskrit.

He has selected only some of these lectures for Sanskrit translation.

This was disclosed here yesterday by Shrimati Durgabai Deshmukh — wife of the former Finance Minister — while addressing an informal gathering of the Sanskrit lovers.

Mr C D Deshmukh addressed this gathering in simple but fluent Sanskrit and exhorted the audience to continue the study of Sanskrit so as to prove by example that it was not a 'dead language'.

The Sanskrit translations of "Gandhiji's Post-prayer Lectures" will be published by the Navjivan Trust, it is learnt.—H.S.

Youth Congress Membership

BOMBAY, Saturday.

With a view to giving little more facility to the workers of the Youth Congress, the last date for enrolment of members to the Congress has been fixed for June 30, according to a statement issued by the general secretary of the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee, here today.

The last date for the return of membership books and to submit the accounts it fixed for July 3.

INDORE: Admission to all the four medical colleges — Indore, Gwalior, Bhopal, Jabalpur — of Madhya Pradesh will be made on the basis of examination mark list of the candidate and no entrance examination will be held from this session.

Good Work In Bhandara N.E.S. Block

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the N. E. S. Block at Bhandara in the Nagpur Division the villagers have undertaken the construction of an earth road for which they have contributed Rs. 2,200 in labour and Rs. 2,100 in cash.

Construction of a drinking water well in the village of Ganglewada has been completed and work on five more wells is in progress. The people's contribution has been Rs. 4,636.

A primary teacher camp, a baby health show and 220 study groups were held to make villagers understand the development programme.

Chinese General Assails Russia

HONG KONG, June 22.

The Soviet Union was accused of exploiting Communist China by a veteran Chinese General in Peking, the official Hsinhua News Agency reported today.

General Lung Yuen, formerly Governor of Yunan Province in south-west China and now a member of Communist China's National Defence Committee, was reported to have attacked the Soviet Union in a recent important Peking conference.

He is reported to have said that "it is grossly unfair for China to pay all the war expenses for the Korean War."

In a dispatch from Peking for domestic circulation, the Agency quoted the General as saying that China is burdened with war debts and "she could not possibly reimburse the Soviet loans within the coming 10 years or more."

He said the Soviet loans were granted to China when China was "defending world socialism."

INTEREST ON LOANS

He compared the Soviet loans to China with American loans to her Allies during the two world wars and pointed out that the United States had finally given up her war credits.

Yet the Soviet Union insisted that China "must pay interest on the loans."

The Agency dispatch said General Lung Yuen also criticised the Soviet Union for removing Chinese industrial equipment from Manchuria after VJ Day.

The General was among several veteran Chinese soldiers who were now under criticism for their "rightist inclinations," the Agency reported.—NAFEN.

S. N. D. T. Varsity Exam. Results

The results of the M.Ed and the B.Sc. (Nursing) Honours Examinations held in June, 1957, were to be declared on Tuesday, June 25, but on account of the 'flu' in the city, the date of the declaration of the Results has been extended to Wednesday, July 3.

The result will be declared on that day at 6 a.m.

UNITED NATIONS REPORT

Mid East Overcomes Economic Crisis By Trade With Russia

UNITED NATIONS, June 22.

THE Suez crisis and the blocking of the Suez Canal disrupted trade between the Middle East and Europe and caused a sharp upswing in trade between the Middle East countries and the Soviet Union, a report published yesterday by the United Nations said.

The report, published annually by the U.N. on the economic development of the Middle East, said that the crisis and breaking off of relations between some Middle East countries on the one hand and Britain and France on the other had stimulated trade between the Middle East and countries east of Suez, particularly the U.S.S.R.

Econmic effects of the crisis on the Middle Eastern countries were harsh but brief, and had been largely overcome by the end of the first quarter of 1957, the report said.—UPI-AFP.

BIG HAUL OF GOLD

BOMBAY, Saturday.

About 375 tolas of gold valued at nearly Rs. 40,000 were seized by the Customs Officers from the false-bottom of a trunk brought by a passenger who arrived here yesterday by the S.S. "State of Bombay."

The passenger came from Mombasa.

Drove Without Licence: Man Gets Bail

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Gurdevsingh Mahendrasingh was arrested by the Palton Road Police yesterday on a charge of driving a motor vehicle without a valid licence after he had allegedly dashed the lorry he was driving against a Bombay Port Trust lorry on Frere Road.

He was allowed bail at the Esplanade court today.

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German General At NATO HQ

West German General and Commander-in-Chief of NATO forces in Central Europe, Hans Speidel, inspecting men of the Buffs, who formed a guard of honour, in front of NATO headquarters. Sir Dudley Ward, Commander-in-Chief of NATO forces of Northern Area Command is seen in background.

Azad Kashmir Less Azad

SRINAGAR, June 22.

Pakistan has "arbitrarily and abruptly" decided to withdraw the right of vote to local bodies recently exercised by the Kashmiris residing in the 'Azad Kashmir' area, according to information received here.

Chaudhuri Ghulam Abbas, 'Azad Kashmir' leader said in Rawalpindi that the Kashmiris would "refuse this right to be forfeited so easily or for that matter allow it to be regarded by some as mere chattels."

Mr. Ghulam Abbas added that without grant of civic rights, "effective and expeditious rehabilitation of Kashmiri refugees seems to be tedious and uphill task."—UPI--AFP.

Cairo Jails British Spy

CAIRO, June 22

The Egyptian assize court today sentenced James Swinburne, former manager of the Arab News Agency and leader of an espionage group, to five years' hard labour.

PEDESTRIAN IS STABBED TO DEATH: 2 HELD

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A pedestrian, who was going along Dharavi Kumbharwada, was stabbed to death in a quarrel which arose over his objecting to the abuses allegedly hurled by the owner of a hair-cutting saloon at some persons, at about 3-45 p.m. today.

Narayan Shankar, the owner, was stated to have used abusive words to which the deceased, Masilamani, objected.

A quarrel ensued when a friend of Naravan's, who is absconding, caught hold of the deceased, while Manikkam Subramanyam, an employee of the saloon, stabbed Masilamani in the chest with a razor.

Both Naravan and Subramanyam have been arrested by the Dharavi police.

Worker Falls From Roof, Dies

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sitaram Tukaram Kamble (23), an employee of Premier Automobile Company, Kurla, fell from the roof of a godown in the Company's premises and died, today.

Kamble, who was staying in the compound of the Company's factory, was working on the roof when he slipped and fell.

He was removed to the Sion Hospital, where he died some time after admission.

World Comment On Hungary Report

GREATEST TRAGEDY, Says Nehru

OSLO, June 22.

MR. NEHRU, at the end of his official visit to Norway, today described the Hungarian revolution as "one of the greatest tragedies of our times."

He told a Press conference that the revolution in Hungary was in general a national uprising and there was "no doubt" it was suppressed by Russian troops.

Blacked Out

It has been noted in Western capitals that Moscow Radio's broadcasts overseas are filled with withering denunciations of the United Nations report on the Hungarian revolt.

No reference to the that that the report has been issued has appeared on Russia's home radio or television services or in the Russian Press.

Russian commentators on foreign broadcasts are accusing the United Nations of having formed the investigating committee "illegally."

To Fight Injustice

Labour, Conservative and Liberal lawyers in Britain have formed a new organisation on non-political lines aimed at fighting injustice anywhere in the world, it was announced by Sir Hartley Shawcross, chairman of the British Bar Council, at a Press conference in London.

Sir Hartley said the new organisation, which is called simply "Justice," is a branch of the International Commission of Jurists, with headquarters at The Hague

Laymen as well as lawyers will be able to join it.

Kadar Accused

A group of Hungarians who escaped from Hungary last November and are now studying at Oxford University have issued a statement on the death sentences passed on Thursday on three young intellectuals in Budapest.

They say: "The Kadar regime is pursuing a campaign against the Hungarian intelligentsia with methods completely identical with those of the German Fascists."

Gaitskell's Warning

LONDON, June 22.

Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, leader of the British Labour Party, referred to the United Nations report on the Hungarian uprising in a speech, today.

He said it was no use having "illusions."

"There were some things which we could not and should not do.

"We could not and should not go to war to free the Hungarians from Russian domination.

"The Hungarians themselves do not want that.

"The remedy would be worse than the disease.

We should not allow natural indignation to lead us into breaking our relations with the Russians or refusing to negotiate with them.

"But there are some things we can do. We can tell the story of the rising and its suppression all over the world.

"We can make sure that the rest of the world shows its loathing and contempt for what the Russian leaders have done.

"We could also show the peoples having under Russian tyranny in Europe that they are not forgotten.

"We can make it plain that to win greater freedom for them is one of the objects of our diplomacy.

"Thirdly, we can help those who are refugees from Hungary.

"We can help them to get work and earn a living."—NAFEN.

Repression Increases InHungary

LONDON, June 22

EVIDENCE collected by the International Commission of Jurists, in addition to that in the United Nations report on Hungary, indicates that the system of repression and terror there is increasing.

This was stated by Sir Hartley Shawcross, the British member of the commission, who said that in the last three months more than twice the number of people had been brought to trial in Hungary than in the four months following the end of the revolution last November.

Safeguards for fair trials, which were already meagre had been still further weakened by new legislation, said Sir Hartley.

A former lawyer in Hungary, Mr. Norman Martin, who is now practising in Britain, said that on a conservative estimate up to 5,000 people had been executed in Hungary since the revolution.

Of the former prisoners released during the rebellion, 13,000 had been arrested and a further 20,000 had been put into prison, he said.

In this period the Hungarian authorities had only admitted to 74 persons being sentenced to death. —NAFEN.

West Bengal Wants To Control DVC

CALCUTTA, June 21

The West Bengal Assembly will soon move a resolution asking the Government of India to amend the DVC Act giving powers to the West Bengal Government to control and regulate the administration of the DVC.

This was decided by the House when the leader of the Communist Party, Mr. Jyoti Basu, suggested that a resolution be moved by the House to this effect following a speech made by the Chief Minister, Dr. B. C. Roy detailing the helplessness of the State Government to have any say in the DVC.

Dr. Roy, intervening in the budget debate on the DVC, said that he had always wondered as to why the Act of the DVC did not give any power to the State Government which bore the major share of burden on the cost of execution of the project.

He said that he believed the Central Government would see things in their proper perspective and revise the Act soon.

After the Chief Minister had spoken, Mr. Bankin Mukherjee (CPI) requested the Speaker to send the proceedins of the House relating to the DVC to the Central Government.—UPI.

Iliff's Talks

NEW DELHI, June 22

The World Bank Vice-President, Mr. Iliff, had further talks today with the officials of the Government of India on the Indo-Pakistani canal water dispute.

Mushroom With Crooked Stem

A view of the mushroom cloud of the latest atomic blast as it rose 30,000 feet into the air after it was exploded from a balloon, hovering 500 feet above the Nevada test site. It was the fourth a-blast of the current series of tests.

Pakistani Charges Of Water Supply Cut Exaggerated

NEW DELHI, June 22.

INQUIRIES in official circles showed that the Pakistani Press reports that India has stopped water supply from the upper Bari Doab canal, and that it is not known when the supply would be restored are exaggerated.

It was stated that water supply was stopped from June 9 to 16 due to serious damage to the fall-cum-bridge at Dhariwal and not due to any breach in the canal or heading up of supply at the headworks as alleged.

The repairs were immediately taken in hand and carried out expeditiously.

The Pakistani irrigation engineers were kept fully informed of the damage, the progress of repairs and the likely date of opening of the branch.

The water supply was resumed immediately after the repair works completed and Pakistani indent was fully met on June 20.

USE IN INDIA

As regards the allegation that Indian channels continued to utilize the entire supply of 3,000 cusecs coming from the head, while Pakistani channels were deprived of it, it may be stated that the damage occurred to the fall about 28 miles below the head of the canal, and hence the portion upstream of the head regulator of the main branch kept running to feed the upper channels.

It is only the lower reach below the fall that had to be closed to carry out repairs to the damaged fall.

It may be mentioned that the supply in the main branch upper irrigates areas in India and Pakistan in almost equal proportions and the closure of the canal affected the cultivators in India no less than the cultivators in Pakistan.—UPI.

Nayak Warns Municipal Workers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Municipal Commissioner, Mr. P. R. Nayak said today that the threatened strike of the municipal employees on June 25 would be considered illegal in terms of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act and that any workers participating in the strike would render themselves liable for legal action.

The Commissioner who was speaking at a hurriedly summoned Press conference hoped that municipal workers would refrain from doing anything detrimental to their own interests.

At this juncture when the Corporation had displayed in concrete terms its intention to extend increased benefits to Municipal employees, any rash action on the part of municipal employees would alienate public sympathy for them.

"We must not forget that we are public servants and, therefore, we must at all times act in a manner so as to render our best duty to the city," he stated.

SAMITI LEADERS CRITICISED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Instead of deciding on the merits of the issue, the Samiti Party in the Corporation had tried to placate the Congress Party in the civic body and to appease the Municipal Commissioner, said Mr. George Fernandes, general secretary of the Municipal Mazdoor Union at a Press conference.

Describing the Mayor, Mr. M. V. Donde's proposals regarding the Municipal workers' demands as "thoroughly unimaginative," Mr. Fernandes expressed the Union's despair that such proposals had come from a Corporation whose senior members were seasoned trade unionists like Mr. Donde himself, Mr. S. S. Mirajkar, Mr. M. Harris and Mr. Gaikwad.

The merger of 50 per cent dearness allowance with the basic salary would, in fact, result in about 15,000 workers receiving Rs. two each less in their pay packets, Mr. Fernandes said, as this amount would be deducted for the Provident Fund.

He condemned the Corporation's refusal to either grant recognition for the Union or even to give any assurance on this issue.

The Samiti leaders even failed to give any decision on the question of payment of overtime arrears amounting to some Rs. 20 lakhs.

While not denying that many workers were on the Corporation's payrolls as "temporary" workers, Mr. Fernandes stated that the Corporation leaders had taken refuge behind the legal and technical meanings of the word "temporary" to show that there were only 1,600 such workers when actually there were 10,000.

Finland, Norway Ready To Help India

Chronicle Correspondent

OSLO, June 22.

Both Finland and Norway are ready to co-operate and develop Indo-Finnish and Indo-Norwegian trade relations and assist India's industrial programme.

Mr. Nehru's Scandinavian mission has shown this trend.

Reports from London about India's economic difficulties are having contrary effects as the Scandinavian countries believe that India is a stable link in Asia for economic co-operation for mutual benefits.

Another report here, also from London, said that India's Finance Minister Krishnamachari may visit Scandinavia after his trip to London where he may go during or after the Commonwealth conference, following results of his finance secretary Patel's talks in London on secretarial level.

CHAVAN'S REPLY IN ASSEMBLY

Continued From Page 1

paid that it reflected credit on the ruling party that they had created healthy democratic traditions which had enabled the Opposition to swell its ranks.

He, however, expressed surprise that the Scheduled Castes Federation should align itself with the Samyukta Maharashtra movement.

He recalled that Dr. Ambedkar had prepared a scheme of three Maharashtras.

When some Opposition members interrupted him on this point he said: I have heard you patiently. Why don't you allow me to speak, whether you accept it or not?

There was quite a stir in the House, with cries of "No No" from Mr. R. D. Bhandare, leader of the SCF, and other members from the Opposition when Mr. Chavan again referred to the movement for a separate Buddhistan.

He said that he would only be too happy to know that his fears had no basis.

He only wished to point out "certain inherent dangers" in the situation.

There was a possibility of ignorant people in the country being led astray.

ECONOMIC BASIS

He appealed to the Opposition not to encourage violent methods which would have to be regretted by all sooner or later.

He said that he had nothing but praise for the urge behind this magnificent movement but it was inconsistent on their part to insist on concessions which had as its basis a caste-ridden society.

He said that he was aware of the views of the Central Government and to that extent their decision was an open one.

They had already represented to the Union Government that the basis of any concessions should be the economic conditions of the class.

There were many poor people in other sections of the society.

If this criterion was not accepted there was a danger that the concessions might lead to the created of vested economic interests.

SENSE OF HUMOUR

Referring to the speech of a Samiti member, Mr. Navnit Shah (Palghar) he said humorously the Samiti, too, was becoming bithat he was glad to know that lingual.

When some Opposition members protested he gently reprimanded them with "why don't you remember that a little sense of humour relieves the situation?"

He said that he would not like to comment on the problem of the border areas in the State.

The problem was being considered by the Zonal Council.

FOOD PROBLEM

Touching upon the food problem he said that he was willing to discuss the question with the Opposition, both inside and outside the House, and seek their co-operation in increasing food production.

There had been increase in food production but not sufficient to do away with the need of imports.

He was sorry that the Opposition should have made even the flu epidemic a party question.

The Government had taken all precautions soon after it had been alerted by the Centre on May 9, he said.

He said that he would not spare "men and material" in meeting a second attack if it came.

But there was need for creating an atmosphere of confidence and not of panic as the psychological factor was the important in combating the disease.

He decried the practice of the Opposition to criticise the Government on every point merely on the basis of bilingual State.

That was not the best way to begin the work of the Assembly.

He assured that on his part he would see that co-operation was not denied in any way.

PUT TO VOTE

After his reply the motion was put to voice vote and carried by majority, the Opposition refraining from pressing for a division.

The session which began at 8-30 a.m. continued till almost 1-30 p.m. without a break.

Normally the Saturday session ends at 11-30 p.m.

The House will reassemble on Monday at 2 p.m. to resume the debate on Mr. Chavan's motion proposing an increase in the strength of the Council.

Dr. K. Achamamba M.P. and Dr. G. S. Melkote M.P. have been elected as members of the All India Institute of Medical Science, to represent the Lok Sabha, under the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956.

CHINESE REDS TOLD: REFORM OR ELSE...

HONG KONG, June 22.

ADDRESSING a forum held as part of the "rectification campaign," now in full swing in China, Ko Pei-chi, Peking lecturer said "the masses want to overthrow the Communist Party and kill the Communists".

The forum was held at the People's University on June 5.

The speech was published in an issue of the Peking "Peoples' Daily" just received in Hong Kong.

Ko was reported as adding: "If you do not reform and put forth an effort and if degeneration is allowed to continue, there will be one day when you will lead yourself to this end."

TWO EVILS

Ko said the masses "distrust the Communist Party," because, he alleged, among other things, when the party found a person useful, "it would treasure him even though he has committed the crime of murdering friends, comrades and other people belonging to the party."

Another evil, he claimed, was that party members "disown their relatives and are estranged even from their fathers. When a party member writes to his mother he addresses her as comrade."

He said: "Failure to remove evils has let loose an inundation.

"It is still possible to bring the flood under control by removing them.

The other possibility is for the Communist Party to be swept away by the flood to provide food for the fish."—UPI-AFP.

ASIAN SEAMEN WILL MEET IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, June 22.

A CONFERENCE of Seamen's Unions of Asian and Australian countries is planned to be held in Calcutta at the end of this year.

It will discuss problems common to seamen of these countries, including the "formidable danger" to the lives of seamen of all countries which is presented by the testing of atomic and thermonuclear weapons in the Pacific ocean.

The conference will be sponsored by the Representatives of the All India Seamen's Federation, the Seamen's Union of Australia and the Forward Seamen's Union of India.

Representatives of the three unions have been holding a series of discussions in Calcutta.

Their combinel membership is 35,000, the Australian Union, which is the only organisation of its kind in that country, having a membership of 5,000.

Other unions which will be invited to attend the conference include the All Japan and All China Seamen Unions.

CO-OPERATION

Announcing this at a Press conference aboard the S. S. Baralga, an Australian vessel here today, representatives of the three unions said they had also agreed to increase "co-operation and coordination" between their organisations for taking a common stand on problems which they shared.

One of these was to improve service conditions and pay scales for Indian seamen and another was to see that Indian seamen were not used as crew for Australian vessels in the event of the Australian Union calling a strike.

A statement issued at the Press conference said: "The national interests of India and Australia are equally harmed due to the virtual monopolisation of the overseas shipping trade of both countries by the British shipping companies.

"The Seamen's Unions of India and Australia would give mutual support to the development of national shipping in their respective companies."—UPI.

New Two-Rupee Notes

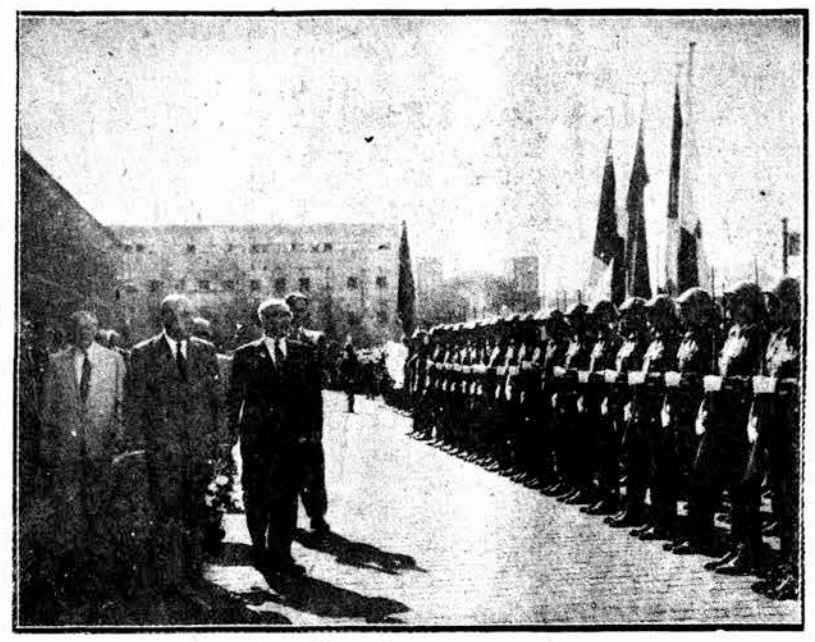
BOMBAY, Saturday.

It is notified for general information that Rs. 2 Reserve Bank of India notes with the signature of the present Governor, Mr. H. V. R. Iengar, will shortly be put int ocirculation, says a press communique.

Except for this change the new notes will in all other respects be similar to the existing notes.

Notes bearing the signature of Mr. B. Rama Rau and those of his predecessors will continue to be legal tender.

Polish Team In E. Berlin



A Polish Government delegation, led by President Josef Cyrankiewicz, arrived in East Berlin for a two-day goodwill visit. Inspecting a guard of honour at the East Berlin station are, left to right, Otto Grotewohl, President Cyrankiewicz, Walter Ulbright and Gomulka, first secretary of the Polish Com munist Party.

THE
Punjab National Bank Ltd.,
Head Office: **DELHI**

Interest on

SAVINGS FUND ACCOUNTS

will be increased to

2% per annum

as from 1st July, 1957

The following further relaxations have been allowed in the existing Savings Fund Rules of the Bank:-

(i) Maximum limit of weekly withdrawal has been raised to Rs. 1,000/-.

(ii) A special scheme of Savings Deposit Accounts has been introduced on which interest will be allowed at the rate of 2½% per annum.

For details please contact the Branch Managers.

SHRI S. P. JAIN, Chairman. A. M. WALKER, General Manager.

HITCH YOUR WAGON

By 'Libra'

June 23 To 29

THIS SHOULD BE AN UNUSUALLY LIVELY WEEK; YOU WILL PROBABLY FIND IT EASY TO ENJOY YOURSELF AS WELL AS MAKE MONEY.

IT WILL BE A PARTICULARLY EVENTFUL PERIOD IN THE LIVES OF THOSE BORN SOMETIME IN MAY, JUNE OR JULY OF ANY YEAR.

Capricorn
DEC. 21—JAN. 19

The first few days of the week may be upsetting but events will turn out to your advantage after mid-week.

Relatives, partners or loved ones seem to make undue demands on the money you need for your business or career.

At all costs keep clear of new link-ups and don't make hasty promises.

Financially, you do well on Tuesday and Friday.

Aquarius
JAN. 20—FEB. 18

Carry on as you have been doing of late and you will prosper this week.

Hasty changes or moves might mean money loss, trouble with friends.

In the family circle plans which include the fair sex may be a bit upsetting in midweek.

Be firm but kindly; you are in a "key" position at the moment.

Pisces
FEB. 19—MARCH 20

Your friends do you a very good turn in the next few days.

You can court favour and win support or approval from people important to you on Tuesday.

Late in the week you share in a family fortune or make some money in speculation.

Take pains however, to keep fit at the end of the week.

Aries
MARCH 21—APRIL 20

Things seem rather at standstill but you enjoy a spell of comparative laziness.

A little excitement will develop round about mid-week, but nothing seems to come of it.

It would be better, if you can withdraw from an expensive project you have half agreed to.

A long-term financial gamble will also need firm resisting during this week.

Taurus
APRIL 21 — MAY 20

Some business change-over though unwelcome at first, turns out to be more profitable than you think.

But plans for the next week or so may have to be changed at short notice.

Much correspondence and signing of documents probably necessary in the first few days.

Late in the week confidential matters, tips or inside information may bring a windfall.

Gemini
MAY 21—JUNE 20

If in close touch with elders in the family, a certain amount of contention may be inevitable.

Strong personalities in your circle may have contrary ideas.

Force no issues if you can in the first half of the week.

Later, a journey, news from abroad or a partnership venture may bring you good luck.

Cancer
JUNE 21—JULY 20

If upheavals threaten home they will probably come to a head round about Wednesday.

A fortunate week for new schemes but difficult if you are planning travel or holiday.

Substantial gains to be had if you can co-operate with difficult type of people.

Do your best to avoid clashes, particularly with older people during this period.

Leo
JULY 21—AUG. 20

The fate of an ambitious enterprise will rest with your level-headed action this week.

FAVOURABLE DAYS FOR Buying:

Business Deals	**Tuesday**
Personal Purchases	**Monday Wednesday**
Selling	**Friday**
Entertainments	**Thursday**
Sports	**Tuesday**

The tendency however, will be to plunge ahead recklessly—and lose.

Better concentrate on sorting out problems before you tackle anything new.

Surprises involving a business associate in a private plan will end the week.

Virgo
AUG. 21—SEPT. 22

Though you may feel inclined to go against family advice, it might not be wise to do so openly.

If you have tricky questions to discuss, do so on Wednesday, when chances of a favourable solution are the best.

An adverse week for speculation of any kind; better keep your money in your pocket.

Libra
SEPT. 23—OCT. 23

The improved tone in your domestic affairs will afford great satisfaction this week.

Those with a health problem can now count on notable relief during this period.

The goodwill of an intermediary may bring you a useful business contract mid-week.

Financially, you may strike luck through relatives, or a half-forgotten investment.

Scorpio
OCT. 24—NOV. 22

A week of many ups and downs but a bright spot will probably be a new business opening.

Slackening of tension in your life will be noted and a switch to new surroundings and routine will kindle new working enthusiasm.

Financially, however, unforseen events or circumstances may force a change in your budget, with emphasis on economy.

Sagittarius
NOV. 23—DEC. 21

After a financial setback or extravagance you will work out an ingenious way of making good your loss.

A change occurring about mid-week works in your favour —brings in more money.

If employed, you will be justified in siding a superior or an official even at the cost of criticism from a young associate.

'LIBRA' ANSWERS YOUR QUERIES

R. Rajan. (Bangalore) Please advice on my profession; What are my prospects in mathematics or engineering? When will I settle down?

You have Moon in the tenth house, aspected by Sun, Jupitor and Saturn. In Navamans, Moon is in conjunction with Mars in Leo sign.

This configuration is more favourable for mathematics than for engineering. You are likely to settle in business round about 30 years of your age.

C. K. R. (Bombay) My son is slow in learning. What are his educational prospects? Will he be able to finish his studies?

Mercury in Taurus indicates difficulty in learning, but it also gives a good memory. Saturn in the Mercurial sign of Gemini is considered somewhat difficult toward obtaining education, but it does give a steady mind and is good for concentration, and in this boy's case, should take him along new, original and untried fields. His inventive genius will be well expressed in writing, art, music and original ideas. He is the type that can drift into difficulties,, unless he is given encouragement. He is likely to complete his studies, provided he gets ample encouragement from his parents. You should show interest in him, his school work and his pleasures. Let him know how proud you are of him, and he will strive to do his best and excel in his studies.

M. L. K. (Baroda) What age my financial prospects? When will I be free from debts?

Saturn, ruler of your second house is in the tenth, aspected by Jupiter. You have a good horoscope financially and slowly your prospects will improve. From November you will get some improvement and will be free from debts in 1958-59.

F. K. P. (Bombay). R. L. G. (Bandra). K. G. M. (Bombay). You have not given your horoscopes. No questions can be answered without a complete chart. Please ask again giving your complete horoscope with degrees of planets and remaining Dasa at birth.

"Question Coupon"

READERS will be furnished with scientific astrological solution to their most pressing problem through these columns. You are requested to enclose a COPY of your horoscope with degrees and Dasas clearly given on a plain paper. Fill in the coupon below and send it to "LIBRA" c/o Sunday Chronicle Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay-1.

Valid up to June 29.

Full Name: ~~~

Comedian Jack Lemmon Has His Serious Side

"RITA HAYWORTH'S appeal isn't something that has to be shown fore and aft," according to her "Fire Down Below" co-star, Jack Lemmon. "She has never had to pose in the nude, or use a gimmick to be popular.

"She has the appeal of a woman, and the dignity that goes with it. That is why she has remained a star for so long. She has a quiet, honest quality that is inherent; it isn't a form of behaviour.

"She's honest. Every star that has ever lasted has this quality—Dietrich, Garbo, Stanwyck."

The 32-year-old actor has made seven pictures since hitting Hollywood in 1953. His leading ladies include Judy Holliday, Betty Grable, June Allyson and Janet Leigh, in addition to Miss Hayworth.

"Betty Grable is another all-time star, she's loaded with sex appeal and she has lasted because it isn't an act; it's inherent. Kim Novak has it.

"WHEN THESE GIRLS ARE ON THE SCREEN, YOU CAN'T LOOK AT ANYONE ELSE—THEY'RE MAGNETIC."

When told that women sometimes found Rita Hayworth dull in private life. "She's very shy," explained her champion. "In Trinidad (where the "Fire Down Below" picture was shot), they still regard her as Princess Aly Khan, and she talked very lucidly about her travels in Europe and what life was like as a Princess. But every time she'd have to give an interview, she'd die.

"Our location there was murder. We were six months in boats, little boats, bobbing around. For a big star, Rita has no temperament at all; she never complained, and she really beat her brains out to do what was asked of her. One of her charms for a man is that she never gossips."

"Because I've played so much light comedy, people think I'm actually funny," said Jack. "I'm not. I've tried to stand up and be funny and I lay an egg at all times, unless I'm playing a part.

"In 1950 I did the summer replacement on TV for Arthur Godfrey. This was the break of the century for a kid—I was 25 years old. I was the M.C. Big thing. It kept me out of work for nine months afterward.

★

"I was horrible. I felt naked. I have great admiration for the stand-up comics—men who can be themselves and still be funny before an audience. Jack Benny, Red Skelton and Bob Hope are top examples.

"But George Burns is the best—he's funny within, has an inherent sense of what is funny. Every line sounds as though it has been polished by an editor George is a comic's comic; his timing is superb. I'd say he and Benny are the tops among stand-up comedians."

Lemmon resents being called a comedian—"Because I'm an actor. There are a lot of happy actors, by the way, who are not stars. I don't want to be the type of star who is mobbed. I want to be an actor.

"What makes an actor? It's the same thing that makes every little kid, swinging in a tree, say, 'Look at me!' He and we crave attention.

"The actor feels he needs more than the average person—that, plus a strange desire to be someone else. You have to watch it or you become neurotic."

★

Jack was graduated from Harvard where he acted and wrote a play for the Hasty Pudding Club. "All my life I've wanted to act, from the age of four. And to write music." He wrote the theme music for "Fire Down Below," which has been put on a record.

"I also like to travel, since I made my first trip to London last year. I'm insane about London. I love the people, the city, the slower pace. It's so clean—reminds me of Boston.

"London is such a man's town, hard to explain why—seems the entire attitude of the population is for the enjoyment of the man. It's a basic attitude, much more than in New York. There, the business and shops drive for the woman. I love the London clubs and the pubs.

"I think their actors are better than ours. Take these names—Olivier, Alec Guinness, Martita Hunt, Trevor Howard, Ralph Richardson; they get such theatre training over there. You don't get it here in motion pictures or in television shows."

Jack Lemmon and Rita Hayworth are teamed together for their next movie, "Fire Down Below" coming to Bombay soon.

Ann Blyth has three visitors including two toy fox terrier pups and a poodle pup in her dressing room at M-G-M, where she is filming "Slander" with Van Johnson and Steve Cochrane.

Popular—And There Is Reason Enough

COMING up the hard way, from carpenter and trucker on the Paramount lot 20 years ago, Alan Ladd's rise as star and now producer of his own pictures hasn't been accompanied by a larger hat size.

One reason this quiet-spoken actor is known today as a "good guy" to work with and for is that he has profited by being kicked around in menial jobs before landing on the other side of the professional fence.

His latest movie, "The Deep Six," shooting at Warners, finds as usual a pally, hard-working cast and crew.

Up and down the line, technicians to day workers, they're happy to get on a Ladd picture.

Very first time in his role as an employer, Alan inaugurated the practice of making free coffee available at all times, and of serving refreshments, cheese, crackers and cake, at 3-30 every afternoon.

"I remember when I was lifting lumber and carting heavy props from one set to another, no one paid any attention to us," Alan recalled.

"The stars got the big treatment, the worker had to fend for himself even to sneaking out, if he got the chance, to buy his own coffee.

"I've always felt that the few little extra things provided on the set pay off handsomely in more energy and co-operation."

Ladd introduced another goodwill innovation with "The Deep Six," one that's winning even heartier approval. Every day he invites six different members of the company, no exceptions, to join him in his dressing room for a hot catered lunch.

And who caters? None but Sue Carol (Mrs. Ladd) herself. She plans and often personally cooks each meal, then drives it to the Warner lot cased in hot ovens.

Modesty forbade Alan relating this incident but Sue took pride in doing so. Weeks before work began on "The Deep Six," an electrician who had worked on the previous Ladd picture spied him on the lot and inquired how long before he would be getting under way.

It might be several weeks and maybe he'd best get another job meanwhile, Alan advised.

On the first day of shooting there was the electrician ready and eager to go. "I waited," he said, "And took a two-week layoff between pictures — it was worth it to be assigned to your company."

To Heck With Talent

HEDY LAMARR went out to Warners to do a retake on her Joan of Arc episode in "The Story of Mankind" and there came to pass the most interesting thing happening to her since coming to Hollywood, she asserts.

This was a surprise meeting with Peter Lorre, who appeared in her first European movie 25 years ago — got her the part in fact.

Both came to the U.S., but their paths had never crossed since.

"It was in Vienna and I had gone out to apply for a job as script girl," Hedy recalled. "As I sat in the reception room, I heard the director complain that they had no one to do a certain minor role.

"I got up and said, "I want to play that part.' The man looked at me coldly and asked what experience I had.

"At that moment Peter came along and I heard his sharp tongue for the first time.

"'If you ask me, her experience is of no importance,' he drawled. 'You might take a look at her face.' I got the job."

Chink In The Curtain

THE Polish Government, defying the Russians, will, for the first time since 1938, admit Hollywood-made movies. They're going slow to begin with just three films—"Missouri Traveller," "Spirit Of St. Louis" and "Band Of Angels."

Well it's a start. They are even daring to publish a fan magazine about Hollywood people and pictures.

Dean Biog Is Likely To Pay Big Dividends

IS THE JAMES DEAN HYSTERIA DEAD? OR IS IT MERELY SMOULDERING READY TO BE FANNED BACK TO THE FANATICAL STAGE AT THE SLIGHTEST EXCUSE?

The answer will come soon. About to be released is a movie based on Dean's personal life.

Its sponsors have staked their all on the prospect that the film's showing will revive much of the morbid national mourning that continued so long after the young actor's tragic death in a speed-car smash-up.

They are hoping, too, that it can be fanned into a stampede towards theatre box offices.

"The James Dean Story," a documentary running 86 minutes, pointing up salient facts in the controversial star's career, and previewed here recently could turn the trick.

The two independent producers, George W. George and Robert Altman, are casting about for a releasing agency—and for some publicity gimmicks sharp enough to bestir Dean worshippers into fresh demonstrations of adulation.

The proceedings attempt to give an accurate picturisation of the boy's life and leave whatever moral conclusions as are to be drawn strictly up to the viewer.

The film doesn't excuse, condone or condemn his actions.

Stewart Stern, Dean's best friend in the profession and author of "Rebel Without A Cause," wrote the scenario, and on the soundtrack is a song, "Let Me Be Loved," with Tommy Sands doing the vocalising.

The recordings are already reported to have a 250,000 advance sale.

The picture has been released in Los Angeles recently, and can be shown nationally by midsummer, the producers hope.

A percentage of the gross return will go to the James Dean Foundation in Fairmount, Indiana, for a scholarship fund.

Touted as "the first full-length true-film biography ever made," it is a three-way type of show.

One section presents still pictures of the hero in a new process called "photo-motion," another offers impromptu interviews with such people as Jimmy's relatives and friends in Hollywood, and the third part features unreleased footage of Dean in sports-car races.

No actual scenes from Jimmy's feature films could be obtained, of course, due to their rich re-issue prospects.

"We went through more than 50,000 photos in preparing this feature," said George after the preview.

"We also interviewed about 1,500 people. All of them professed to be 'One of Jimmy's dearest friends.'

"In weeding them out, we found about one in 20 had any speaking acquaintance with him at all. Never ran into so many name-dropping phonies in my life!"

Footage was shot in Fairmount, Indiana, (his home town), New York, and Southern California, and the narration was done by Martin Gabel, actor husband of Arlene Francis, who appeared with Dean in his first Broadway play, "The Immoralist."

FAT, FIT AND FIFTY IS PAUL FORD'S SUCCESS FORMULA

CHILDREN OF THE THEATRE, HERE'S SOME FASCINATING IF NOT ALTOGETHER SOLID ADVICE:

Don't plunge into the actin' profession too early in life. Grow up, and reach middle age — say about 40. Then step out, and give the acting business the real college try.

That, anyway, was the formula followed by Paul Ford — and just look at him now. He's acclaimed the country over as the much-buffetted comedy colonel of Phil Silver's "You'll Never Get Rich" TV show.

Pual's now in Hollywood pointing toward even greater triumphs as a screen actor.

The jolly, rotund Ford (real name Weaver), now in his fifties, expounded at length on his late-life philosophy as he took a luncheon breather from a featured role in C. V. Whitney's "The Missouri Traveller.'

"I had a wife and five kids to support and was going from job to job and failure to failure," he related. "At one of my lowest moments I used to collaborate with a fellow selling pulp stories.

"I'd tell him the yarns with gestures and he'd do the writing. He kept telling me I ought to try acting.

"That was the inspiration. The family, neighbours, everyone said I was crazy."

Those were the deep depression days, explained Paul, who holds a college degree he terms "Bachelor of Failure." One of his more profitable projects was making up sandwiches at home and selling them to WPA workers in his Brooklyn neighbourhood.

Later he expanded into fudge and peanut brittle. It was at this point he determined to stake everything on his latent ability to act.

"I gave up the sandwiches and candy and got a job at three dollars a week at a long Island summer playhouse.

"It was a beginning, but my wife had to go out and get a job to support us.

"She was beginning to think maybe the neighbours were right — that I was crazy at 40 to give up my promising career in peanut brittle for acting."

★

One thing they all were mistaken about, Ford pointed out. They said he could never get an acting start at such an age.

"But in one important way that was a distinct advantage," he explained. "Whenever I'd call on a producer or an agent they'd take one look and figure this bird must have a lot of experience behind him."

Paul gave his sorely harassed wife his word that within two years he'd be earning 100 dollars a week, much more than he'd ever made during their marriage.

He made good the promise with interest. Six months later he had ten Radio roles a week and was averaging 200 dollars weekly.

"Then I did another crazy thing," he went on. "I gave up Radio to take an 85 dollars job playing a politician in the Broadway play, 'Decision.' Again the neighbours suggested a strait-jacket."

★

But once more Paul crossed up his scoffers. His career boomed and his fame spread.

He went on to important shows and fine parts as a musician, a congressman and finally the banner job, that of the Colonel in "Teahouse of the August Moon."

It was this one that swept him into TV as Sergeant Bilko's fat comedy foil.

Greatest surprise of all came when he read the script of his next movie, "The Match Maker."

In it he'll make love to Shirley Booth. "At my age, that's really more than I'd ever hoped for," he chuckled.

Asked what, besides age, was the reason for his success, Paul looked up from a huge, syrupy stack of pancakes and slid his chair back from his table in the Warner green room.

"All my success," he said, gravely, tapping his pot belly, "I owe to this special physical feature. Casting directors demand it. I'm trying right now to keep it fit."

A Big Hit

HUGH O'BRIAN, in giving his career highlights to a London newspaper, completely omitted credit for Ida Lupino, who discovered Hugh and took a chance with him in a role in one of her first independent pictures, "Never Fear," in 1950. O'Brian is now a hit on both sides of the Atlantic in "Wyatt Earp."

FILM contracts are being literally showered on leading man Manhar Desai.

Manhar, who is now acting in 10 films, will soon sign fresh contracts for six coming films, "Flora Fountain," "Main Street," "Parwardigar," "Bade Ghar-ki Larki," "Surya Mandir," and "Maya Macchindra."

Kim Novak is the girl who befriends a drug-addict and helps him in his great struggle in Fox's "Man With The Golden Arm" due soon at the New Empire.

With All The Trimmings

MIKE TODD wanted the big balloon from his "Around The World In 80 Days" to float outside the theatre in London for its premiere.

But the British had enough of balloons during the war, and it was ruled out. The proceeds from the first night go to a newspaper charity, with a big party afterwards.

Mike wanted to give the party in the London Zoo, but, thinking it over, decided on a pleasure garden instead.

Flashes From Filmdom

FILMISTAN is launching several pictures in regional languages this month.

This is in accordance with a newly declared policy of encouraging the production of films in several Indian languages.

A beginning in this direction has already been made with the inauguration of a Marathi film on June 3.

This picture, which is a comedy, is being directed by Datta Dharmadhikari and has Jayashree Gadkar and Suryakant playing the leading roles.

Shankar Rao Kulkarni is providing the tunes for this movie.

Yet one more Marathi film will go into production this month under the direction of Shantaram Athawale.

Filmistan's first Gujerati film, to be directed by Chaturbhuj Doshi, will also begin this month.

Thi smovie will have an entirely new cast, with a number of prominent Gujerat stage artists likely to be featured in it.

Two Punjabi films, too, are to be taken up towards the end of June. One of these will be directed by comedian Majnu from a story by Sehrai.

Shiv Dayal Batish, the radio artiste, will provide the tunes of this movie. The second will be directed by O. P. Datta from a story by Sardar Sailani.

A FILM inspired by the life of Bahadur Shah Zafar, the last Moghul emperor, will soon be launched by director Nanubhai Vakil.

Nanubhai, now regarded as the fastest film director in the country, hopes to complete the movie in record time to release it on August 15.

Many Indian film makers have attempted to bring to the screen the tragic life story of Bahadur Shah, who is also known to have been an outstanding Urdu poet of his day, but none has so far gone beyond the preliminary planning stages.

★

PRODUCER Subhas Desai, who performed the "muhurat" of "Chandra Sena" in May last, has now decided to shelve the production of the film.

He will instead produce "Samrat Ashoka," with Bharat Bhushan playing the title role.

Nirupa Roy, B. M. Vyas, Krishna Kumari too have been booked for important roles in this film, which will be directed by Babubhai Mistry, the special photographic effect expert.

Kalyanji Virji will provide the musical score of this picture, which will go into production in July.

MEHBOOB will soon proceed to London to have his latest Gevacolor film, "Mother India," printed in Technicolor.

"Mother India," described as Mehboob's greatest achievement, features Nargis, Sunil Dutt, Raj Kumar, Rajendra Kumar, Chanchal, Kum Kum, Kanhaiyalal, Jillo Bai and sensational child star Sajid Hussain.

The music is by Naushad.

★

PANDIT GIRISH, who wrote the story of a recent release, "Amarsingh Rathod," has now been engaged by Link Films to write a story for their forthcoming production "Fashion."

Girish is now busy giving final touches to the story, which deals with the problems of a modernised Indian family.

This picture will soon be under way under the direction of Lekhraj Bhakri.

★

NAMDEO Vhatkar, a popular Marathi writer, will soon turn to directing movies.

His first directorial assignment is likely to be "Aher," a Marathi production.

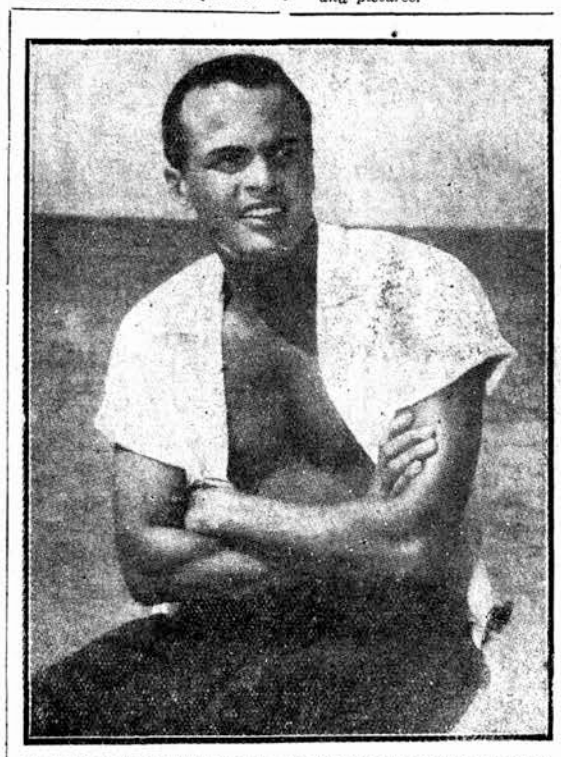
Sulochana will feature in the leading role in this picture, which will go on the sets in July at a Poona studio.

BONUS BITS

ALLIED Artists' "Love In The Afternoon" preview, co-starring Audrey Hepburn and Gary Cooper in a potpourri of very much grown-up boudoir antics, had a surprise or two.

Notably, Maurice Chevalier came into focus minus his straw lid—and almost unrecognisable in a derby.

Guests rubbed their eyes when leaving, for there in the lobby, strumming tunes from the show, was the actual Gypsy combo that played throughout the film.



Harry Belafonte will soon be seen in Darryl F. Zanuck's Cinemascope drama "Island In the Sun" which also stars Joan Fontaine, Joan Collins, James Mason, Dorothy Dandridge and Michael Rennie.

One Man's Meat Is Another's Headache

FATHERS now and then can make a mistake in those "man-to-man" talks with sonny boy.

Two years ago, Joel McCrea sagely tried to point out to his tall, handsome look-alike son, Jody, that the acting game was most insecure, that the huge and successful ranch on which the McCrea family live should be his career and receive his undivided attention.

"There's money in cattle, headaches in Hollywood," papa Joel counselled.

But after witnessing his son's debut in a live Television drama, "Babes In The Wood" over Studio One recently, Joe was happy to reverse his opinion and to agree with millions of viewers that the cattle range's loss is going to be Hollywood's gain.

Talent scouts looking in on the show must have thought so, too. Within 24 hours after his quiet, friendly, refreshing personality (much like his father's) had been air-borne, Jody was getting offers from Hollywood film studios so astronomical they wouldn't have been dreamed of them the day before.

One of the most tempting came from a studio where the young man had appeared in a western six months ago — and far, down in the supporting cast.

All such offers, it is to be presumed, must go on ice for a couple of years.

Jody, now 22, may get his nod from Uncle Sam any day now.

She Too Wanna Be Alone

ANNA MAGNANI is treating her employers to the same old temperament trouble at Paramount.

Her new film is titled "Obsession" and the word applies neatly to Anna's attitude towards visitors—any and all.

Her own personal obsession is that no one should watch an actress in the act of emoting and the fewer the essential technicians around the better.

Unfortunately, Paramount has been in the throes recently of a set-closing spree fomented by sensitive stars and directors.

Net results add up to new lows in the routine transmission of public information—otherwise known as publicity.

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CATCH THEM YOUNG

PERHAPS the continuing limitations which have impeded the development of adequate school health services in this country have been primarily responsible for promoting the Rajkot and Ahmedabad division public health and rural seminar to make extremely modest suggestions on school health.

The seminar suggested, for instance, that a simple textbook on health and hygiene for the reference of teachers be prepared and prescribed for primary schools.

But at this level of education, formal class room instruction in health matters should be reduced to the minimum, since what is essential is the inculcation of hygienic habits among children.

★

AN essential part of health education campaign is that the school and its surroundings must be kept in hygienic condition and that all the necessary facilities should be provided to enable children to carry out the instructions given to them regarding cleanliness.

The seminar is, therefore, justified in suggesting that each school should be provided with tube well or pipe water supply and other amenities, so that no plan for construction of a school building should be approved in future, if it did not provide for these facilities.

It has been well said that to give formal class instruction regarding cleanliness, without providing the necessary facilities for children to put into practice what they are taught, is worse than useless, because, apart from the harm it causes by failing to give the child proper instruction in the hygienic mode of life, such a divorce of practice from precept will have a serious detrimental effect on the outlook of the growing child.

★

ALSO, it must be recognised that efforts at health instruction or at inculcating hygienic habits will be of little avail, if sufficient attention is not simultaneously paid to nutritional and other health needs of the children and these, if a recent report of the Central Advisory Board on Physical Education is any guide, leave much to be desired.

It is therefore vital that regular school health service has to be organised in places where it does not exist at present and it should be improved where it exists in an undeveloped state, for it is only then that enduring results in improving children's health can be achieved.

One essential pre-condition in such a service is the need, as the seminar emphasises, to have three school health examinations for every new entrant, while defective children may have to be examined every year.

★

MUCH of the children's ill-health is due to lack of nutritional food or due to malnutrition, and if a midday meal providing a balanced diet, in accordance with modern conceptions of desirable nutritional standards, will go a long way in helping to improve the health of the growing child to a greater extent than most other measures.

The development of a school health service on this basis and on a country-wide scale, it may be argued, will be too expensive and, to that extent, impracticable, but such a consideration should not lead to total atrophy or inaction.

Regional and limited experiments can certainly be made in this direction, and it is much better to develop such an organisation with care and by stages so as to ensure satisfactory results rather than attempt too much in the beginning and thus court the possibility of failure.

THE VIRGIN GODDESS RULES WAVES AT CAPE COMORIN

THE southernmost tip of India, Cape Comorin is a wonderful seaside resort where the three seas —the Bay of Bengal on the east, the Indian Ocean on the south and the Arabian sea on the west —meet, mingle and murmur, day in and day out.

By P.K.Devan

The warm wind drums ceaselessly on the palmyra leaves, while a variety of birds flock and coo to keep time rhythmically.

The tourist roams along the sandy beach interspersed with giant, wave-beaten rocks, where the fascination of the sunrise has no equal in any other part of the world.

It is the seat of Kanyakumari, the Virgin Goddess who presides over the pretty cave temple.

Hoary Legends

Many an interesting legend is woven around Cape Comorin; about its origin and sanctity. The credit for bringing the landscape from the depth of the ocean is attributed to Sage Parsurama, the mythological architect of Kerala.

He, it is believed, stood at Gokarna in the north and hurled off his axe southward and it fell at what later came to be called Cape Comorin.

Because of his spiritual prowess, the ocean receeded, bringing to view a new stretch of land.

Another legend in a make-believe historical outfit takes us to the days of a great ruler Bharatan who had under his sceptre every inch of land from the Cape to the Himalayas.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION, HE HAD THE EMPIRE CUT INTO NINE TERRITORIES AND ASSIGNED THE CAPE TO HIS ONLY DAUGHTER, KUMARI, AFTER WHOM IT WAS CALLED 'KUMARINADU' WHICH MEANS THE LAND OF KUMARI.

More popular is the belief that Kanya Kumari, another name for the Virgin Goddess Sakti, had come down to the south for meditation from her abode on Kailas on the Himalayan summit in the north and the place came to be named after her.

Hallowed

Legend, or no legend, the Cape is a unique spot that had attracted hundreds of great men from all over the world, since time immemorial.

Leave aside the broods of sages who bathe in the sea, chant hymns at the temple and stay in the caves amidst the rocks or the countless pilgrims who trek their way to the sacred spot.

Ancient Greek travellers had interspected the pages of many a popular work with reference to the Cape; its importance geographically and historically, its fascination for the tourist and further its set-up that makes it the last word for poets, writers and resort-hunters.

For many days, Swami Vivekananda stayed at the Cape. The rock on which he sat and contemplated is still known as the 'Vivekananda Rock' or the 'twin rocks.'

Gandhiji visited the place often and he was always eloquent in its praise

And today a few yards away from the temple, right in the lap of the waves stands towering into the sky the nation's souvenir in memory of the Father of the Nation: The Gandhi Memorial.

A fine dustless cement road, fifty-four miles long, links the Cape with Trivandrum, the Capital of Kerala.

River Of Ghee

A trip to this Land's End is a pleasant experience.

The route offers a luxuriant variety of scenery and gives the visitor vistas of fertile plains of paddy and coconut and the vast stretches of rocky dry land, skirting the foot of the mountains.

The bus pauses for ten minutes en route, at a place called 'Neyyatinkara,' which means 'the land on the banks of the river of ghee.'

People over there will tell you that long long ago, they did have a river of ghee when everyone just walked to its bank, filled his pot and got back home until one day a greedy woman drew more ghee than she needed.

ALAS! THE NEXT MOMENT THE RIVER RAN DRY, LEAVING THE BLESSED PEOPLE OVER THERE TO THE MERCY OF THE CATTLE, FOR THEIR NEEDS OF GHEE.

The bus moves further. On the east lie the Western Ghats, the Mahendragiri peak majestically piercing the blue sky.

Towering about 5,500 ft. it is the highest of all peaks in South India. And it was from its summit that Hanuman, the monkey lieutenant of Rama, leaped to Lanka.

Not far away from here is 'Marutwa Mala,' the medicine hill, prominently featured in the Ramayana.

By now the country has become dry. It has given way to the palmyra.

At every corner, stripped walls of temples glimmer, women move about in colourful saris wearing ancient ornaments of fantastic designs.

And finally the Cape dashes into view giving you the greatest thrill of your life. You are now in a world of calm, solace and peace!

The place is small, but against the ocean it gives the impression of spaciousness.

The vault of heaven which dips down to meet the waters in the far horizon seems equally wide.

The red tiles on the roofs contrast against the blue of the sky. Scattered along the beach are huge pieces of rocks on which the waves beat day in and day out.

Fishing canoes, with their triangular sails spread, dot the vast expanse of water.

Water, water everywhere, not a track to swim in.

That is the case at the Cape. Violent, swashing waves roll on to the shore in volcanic fury and in interminable succession.

Yet hundreds of visitors are seen sportively running into the sea, as the waves receede and hurry back to the bank with the next wave hot on their heels.

Bath at Cape, at least once in one's life is suggested as a 'must' i nthe palmleaf texts of scriptures to wash off sin.

Taking dip at the Ghats has a certain code of priorities to be adhered to, according to their importance.

The bath-series should start with the ghat known as 'Papa Vinasanam,' 'the one which removes sin.'

St. Xavier

It was here, as the legend has it, that Devendra washed off the sin of having tricked Ahalya.

Then there is 'Mathru Teertham,' 'the maternal Ghat,' a dip in which, according to the belief, can fulfil the desires of barren women.

The dead are given their due at the Cape beach. Soil-cakes make a suitable substitute for the bowl of rice that is generally offered to the deceased.

The beach for most of its part is conspicuous with its glittering soil of varied hues — pink, black and yellow.

Shells of different shapes and sizes lie scattered all along.

Scores of women make a living out of them. A couple of tiny shops make brisk business of fancy shells and coloured sand that is considered holy.

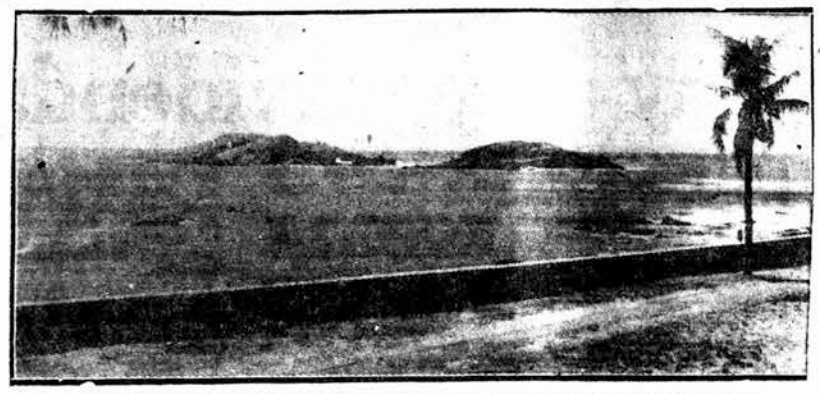
The population of the locality does not exceed 3,000, of which about 2,000 are Roman Catholics.

St. Xavier's visited the Cape long ago and preached there.

One of the supreme sights is the sunrise at the Cape. And nowhere else can one watch the sun slowly coming up from the Bay of Bengal, while on the opposite side where the horizon kisses the Arabian sea, dives fil the desires of a tiresome down the full moon, after a tiresome nightshift.

Land's End Of Ind

The main bathing ghat at Cape Comorin.



A panoramic view of the Cape waters with rocks popping up like islands.

GANDHIAN METHOD CAN TAKE UP H-BOMB CHALLENGE

THE HYDROGEN BOMB HAS COMPELLED RETHINKING BY ALL SERIOUS MINDED MEN AND WOMEN. MOST PEOPLE WHO GIVE A THOUGHT TO THE NEW REALITIES WHICH THREATEN THE WORLD ARE READY TO CONSIDER A NEW APPROACH.

One would despair if this were not so.

America, Soviet Russia and Britain already possess weapons which could destroy probably one-fourth of the population of the earth.

Other nations now intend to make them.

Mutual fear of their effects will cause Governments to pause before recourse to war: but the danger grows as possession extends.

Mr. Dulles has defended the policy of going to "the brink of war" to achieve political ends.

One day some Government may go too far.

GRAVE PERIL

The British Government has reacted to the new danger of human destruction by a decision to concentrate on the production of the means of such destruction!

It admits that there is no defence, but is prepared to gamble on their deterrent effect.

Lord Altrincham, the editor of the National Review, quarrels with the decision to make H-bombs, but on the ground only that we can rely on America to make them for us.

Whether we make them or America makes them, the first bombs would be despatched from East Anglia and within a few hours Russia's retort would mean that the whole of Britain would become a graveyard.

Germany would similarly be the immediate victim of the American provision of H-bombs to NATO in Europe.

It would become a No Man's Land of the Dead.

The German people are beginning to understand that.

TWO METHODS

There are two approaches to a solution.

The first is international disarmament and the banning of the manufacture of nuclear weapons.

For years Commissions have been sitting with little result, one gets the impression that the delegates are manoeuvring with no serious purpose of achievement.

Lord Altrincham's article is an illustration of the suspicions which have brought all proposals to nought.

He cannot trust the Russians; they are, he says, prepared to go to all lengths when they feel that it is in their interest to do so.

The problem is that many Russians feel the same way about us and about the Americans, and when they look at our Governments they have every reason to do so.

AFTER ALL, BRITAIN DEFIED THE UNITED NATIONS FOR ITS OWN INTERESTS IN SUEZ, AND AMERICA IS INTERVENING IN THE MIDDLE EAST IN THE INTERESTS OF ITS OIL.

The truth is that the Governments on both sides have done many things to justify suspicion.

By Fenner Brockway, M.P.

What is now required is a realisation by all that the whole human race is faced by a danger demanding a new spirit and a new approach.

NEXT STEP

How can we get this?

First by pressure from the peoples in the countries where H-bombs and nuclear weapons are now being made.

Secondly, by pressure from other Governments through the United Nations.

The second solution is to find a method of resistance to aggression, to invasion and to alien domination which does not rely on weapons of physical destruction.

It is in this field that Commander King-Hall's proposal for a Royal Commission is so significant.

GANDHI'S WAY

The unthinking response to the fact that Russia has H-bombs is to say that we must have them too.

But suppose aggression by Russia or any other country can be defeated by other means?

A Britain which developed an effective unarmed method of resistance would have no fear of a nuclear attack: an invading Russia would not want to occupy a grave-yard.

Is there such a method?

Certainly there is enough evidence to justify an inquiry.

Commander King-Hall instances the classic case of the Gandhi-led resistance to the British occupation of India.

There have been many other instances.

When the Indian National Congress was preparing to launch its non-co-operation with Britain campaign, I undertook at its request an investigation of the practice of "Non-Co-operation in Other Lands" (it was published under this title.)

I gathered valuable evidence from Korea, South Africa (where Gandhi first experimented), Hungary, Egypt, Ireland.

In South Africa at the present moment, the African National Congress is beginning a boycott of Afrikaner economic enterprises, which it is admitted may prove very effective in the campaign for racial equality.

The methods of non-violent resistance so far used do not complete the possibilities. They have mostly been practised in unindustrialised countries.

BETTER CHANCES

The opportunities to make an alien administration impossible in a highly developed industrial country would be far greater.

A "NON-CO-OPERATION" TRADE UNION MOVEMENT, FOR EXAMPLE, COULD MAKE THE MAINTENANCE OF ANY INVADING GOVERNMENT DIFFICULT.

It is doubtful, of course, if the British Government would appoint a Royal Commission.

If the request were refused, I should like to see an influentially manned 'ad hoc' Commission set up.

If its personnel were strong, its work could not be ignored.

At the end of World War I Beatrice and Sidney Webb, Bernard Shaw, Sir Sydney Oliver, Margery Fry and others set up the Prison Systems Enquiry Committee, with Stephen Hobhouse and myself as secretaries.

The Committee's report and recommendations had a considerable effect.

CALL TO INDIA

It should be possible now to find an equally influential Committee of men and women whose record in administration, industry science and even military strategy would command respect.

I would plead only that the work should be done thoroughly with a competent, practical staff and with adequate finances.

I would make a further suggestion.

Why should not Japan or India propose that such an investigation should be made on an international scale under the auspices of the United Nations?

No enquiry could be more in keeping with its primary purpose of maintaining peace.

If this proposal were rejected, why should not the British Committee be expanded to become international?

Commander King-Hall has lifted non-violent resistance as an alternative to war to the status of a practical challenge.

We must not let the opportunity pass.

Windsor's Life-Story On Screen: 13 See It

YOU could have offered a hundred, a thousand or even $10,000 for a seat at the most exclusive theatre show ever staged in Paris—but you wouldn't have had a chance.

Only 13 people saw it, it was for one night only and if it ever reaches the public stage we'll be surprised.

The reason: It's a three-act drama based on the memoirs of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor and was presented privately at the home of an Argentine millionaire by the name of Anchorena. Guests of honor: None other than the Windsors themselves.

All the actors taking part were pledged to secrecy but some of the handful of privileged guests leaked out guarded comments. Sample from Salvador Dali: "It was most moving."

The play centres round the Duke's farewell broadcast to the British people from Fort Belvedere, his country hideaway near London, and the final act of abdication. Even the music was specially written for it.

Author of the play is Eugene Ionesco, one of the avant-garde of the French theatre.

He's of Rumanian stock, aged 44, and didn't begin to write plays till in his late thirties. Now he's recognised as the top man in France at his craft.

For Pity's Sake

Every night a lovely girl sits alone in the big stakes room at Cannes Casino.

She's exquisitely dressed, a blue mink coat on the back of her chair, a eye-popping pile of "biscuits," (chips to you) worth £500 and £1,000 a piece, on the table.

She gambles continuously, never smiles, win or lose. Outside, usually lovely young girls are dining, winning and dancing with their boy friends. But the lovely lady just sits on, alone, unsmiling.

Our Paris Diary

Poor Bella Darvi — we think she's missing an awful lot of this life's fun.

Aristotle Onassis, millionaire ship owner and the man who brought the bank at Monte Carlo heard that 22 American radio commentators were due to visit Miss Kelly's kingdom. So he invited them all to lunch at the resort's plushiest hotel.

Party Protocol

He laid on everything — best food, best wines and so the Americans shouldn't feel lonely, he also laid on a number of very lovely young ladies.

We're not sure who had the reddest faces when the 22 guests arrived. For the radio commentators were all women and poor Aristotle was the only man at the party.

ODD ITEM: Japanese star Keiko Kishi, arriving here to marry French film producer Yves Ciampi brought her trousseau along with her. Total weight: two and a half tons.

Once A Type

War heroine Michele Clement 33-year-old French actress who was sent to Belsen by the Germans, is tired of being a spy.

In every one of her 32 films she has either been a spy or a resistance worker — the real-life role she had in the war.

Now she's been offered a part in film No. 33 based on the adventures of an old buddy of ours, Bill Yeo-Thomas who wrote the best seller called "The White Rabbit."

"Yes," sighed Miss Clement, "it's the usual thing... I get sent to a camp in the film. But this is even truer than the others."

Conversation Piece

Guaranteed genine conversation overheard between two Trans-Atlantic tourists in the Louvre this week.

Lady: Is that the Mona Lisa, George?

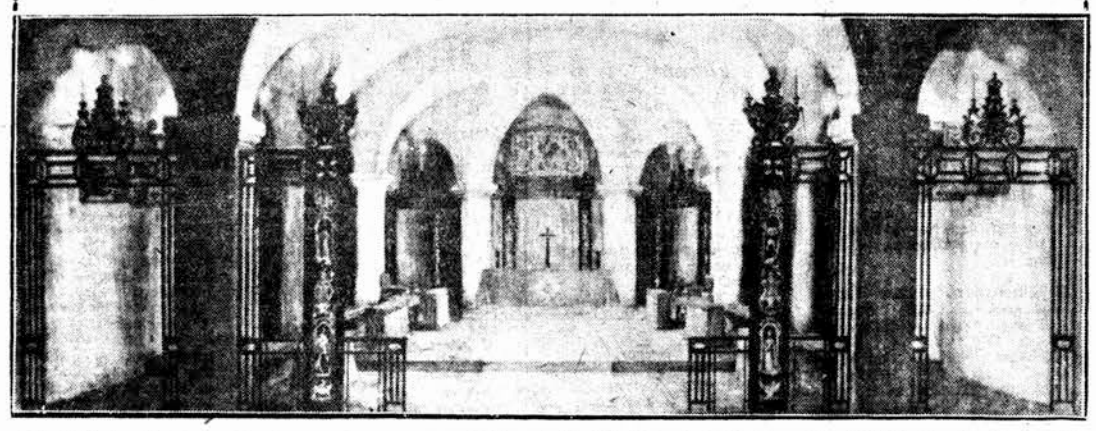
George: Yeah, that's it, honey.

Lady: I guess it must be the original.

George: Yeah, it's original all right.

Lady: Well, I like our's at home better, the colours are brighter.

NEW BRITISH EMPIRE CHAPEL



Her Majesty the Queen has approved a recommendation of the Officials of the Order of the British Empire that a permanent chapel for the Order shall be established in the Crypt of St. Paul's, London, and that the cathedral shall become the Church of the Order. Here is an impression of the new chapel designed by Lord Mottistone, Surveyor of the Fabric of St. Paul's Cathedral. The painted glass panels inset in the ironwork pilasters will depict portrait figures of the founder of the Order, King George V, and Queen Mary and their successors.

Tibetan Caravans Enjoy Spell Of Freedom In Sikkim

THE Tibetan caravaneers start singing as soon as they cross the Natu-La. Ice-covered peaks still glisten around them but the long climb across the pass is over.

A day's walk down the winding track ahead lies Gangtok and a brief spell of freedom. For at last they are out of Communist-occupied Tibet.

They're in Sikkim, buffer state between their country and India where foreign troops and important revolutions are quite unknown, and nothing changes but the wild rhododendron on the mountain sides.

The caravaneers sing now, as they tramp in the dust beside the jingling pack ponies.

They chatter cheerfuly of bargain prices for the fine lamb's wool that bulges from the saddle packs.

They talk wistfuly of the good food, the strong drink, the providential lack of prying ears and eyes that lies ahead in Gangtok, the Sikkimese capital.

Here, at the cool clear water, ends the three weeks' trek from the Forbidden Land.

Gangtok is a bustling little town, built on a bridge which reaches southwards into India.

The bazaar is the caravaneers' favourite meting place in the wool season.

Its roadside restaurants are full of Tibetans wolfing down bowls of spiced noodles or sipping at bamboo jugs of maize through slender bamboo tubes.

The maize has been fermented in vats; now it's soaked persistently with hot water.

As soon as the jug is dry more water is added.

The liquid tastes like warm sherry and increase in potency after several hours drinking

Caravan leaders call to present a scarf to the Maharajah Sir Tash Namgyel, the tenth of his line.

He lives, peacefully and devoutly, in an English-style house with a curly Chinese roof.

Tibetan rugs strew the floor.

Priceless silk prayer banners line the walls.

Sikkimese servants in long silk robes serve tea from English porcelain.

A smart car stands at the door for short state drives along the single metalled highway to India.

Smoking is forbidden in the palace.

The Maharajah, like all the ruling house, is a Tibetan.

So he believes that smoking "pollutes the nostrils of the Gods."

HIS ENGLISH-EDUCATED SONS AND DAUGHTERS HAVE TO DRIVE OVER TO KALIMPONG, THE NEAR-BY INDIAN FRONTIER TOWN, FOR A CIGARETTE AND A COCKTAIL.

Sikkim — or Denyong, "Land of Rice" — was once the northern province of a warlike kingdom reaching down to the plains.

It has been whittled away, both by the Nepalese and the British, until only 2,000 square miles remain.

Amphitheatre

The present state consists of a vast mountain amphitheatre 25 miles by 45.

It encompasses some of the world's finest scenery: Deep, warm valleys, watered by icy rivers, ranges of splendid peaks dominated by mighty Kanchenjunga whose name means "five treasuries of the snows."

As a backdrop, dwarfed by the nearer mountains, the ice-capped shoulder of Everest broods in the distance.

Vegetation ranges from tropical to Arctic.

In a day's climb, travellers can leave orange groves ablaze with butterflies and exotic flowers, pass fir forests and hillsides splattered with rhododendron through shrub and grasslands to the undying snows.

Icy peaks glitter on every hand, turning blue then purple as they recede towards Tibet.

Down the slopes monastery gongs sommon the yellow-robed lamas to prayer.

Hundred of manasteries are dotted all over Sikkim, usually on commanding mountainsides or in the secluded corners of peaceful valleys.

The monks, who form one-sixth of the male population, wield great influence over the superstitious and the credulous, for they invoke the spirits of storm and mountain more often than the Buddha.

Religion

Then gentle philosophy of Gautama has long been perverted by borrowings from the crude animism of the mountain peoples.

Worship of ghosts, casting of spells and the propitiation of evil spirits plays a bigger part in Tibetan religious practice than the tenets of the Buddhist way.

The Sikkimeseare quiet, gentle people, started to activity only when it comes to warding off evil.

The pure mountain air, the breathtaking scenery, would seem to be purged of anything

By GEORGE ROSS

but beauty; yet to the Sikkimese ghosts and demons dog their steps.

Thunder clouds, mist and the winter shows all hold special terror which must be exorcised by spplication to the Gods.

Frantic efforts are made to bombard the heavens with prayer.

Cloth banners inscribed with sacred sayings are set up round every house so that the wind will waft up the words.

The rich erect many banners to increase the output—if possible to a lucky number like 108.

Big Drain

All this religious activity is unfortunately a drain on the Sikkimese economy.

FOR THE MONKS, AND THE LESSER NUMBERS OF NUNS, HAVE TO BE CLOTHED AND FED BY THE REST OF THE POPULATION. YET NO ONE SEEMS TO MIND.

EVERY FAMILY HAS AT LEAST ONE MEMBER IN HOLY ORDERS.

Still, the caravaneers carry threats of change to this strangely tranquil life.

They are themselves closely related to the Sikkimese; weird changes now being brought in their own land by the occupying Chinese are sending uneasy ripples across the snow-covered passes that cordon off Tibet.

A small Communist Party has appeared in Gangtok, though subservient for the moment to India.

If the Nehru Government should ever adopt a tougher policy toward neighbouring China, the Sikkimise Communists' present cooperative "line" might change.

No attempt has yet been made to introduce parliamentary democracy, nor does it look as if any attempt will yet be made.

The excuse is administrative difficulties in a primitive mountain country but perhaps there are secret fears at the result.

Secret Work

Indian troops now garrison Gangtok guarding the track to Tibet.

Delhi and Peking continue to exchange pleasantries; defence precautions are taken almost in secret.

The Tibetan caravaneers are watched discreetly during their trading trips to Sikkim.

But nothing is done to hinder them.

A thinning industry depends on their wool a few miles across the Indian frontier at Kalimpong.

There the astute wool merchants await them — a little uneasily since the first grade Tibetan wool is not coming out so freely nowadays; a lot of hard bargaining lies ahead before they can buy their kerosene, soap, salt and other simple luxuries and sadly start the long trek back past the Communist frontier guards.

Pope Blessed Rainier, Grace

By Serge Fliegers

ROME.

MONACO'S palace chaplain, an American priest, said the "visit of the Prince and Princess to the Pope was the most solemn consecration of their marriage happiness and the Prince's reign."

The very Rev. J. Francis Tucker said.

"When the Holy Father received Prince Rainier and Princess Grace I could not help thinking of the olden days when the Pope personally crowned and blessed Catholic emperors.

"The Holy Father expressed his satisfaction at the wonderful example of devotion and fidelity this young couple is setting for the world."

"For me," he said, "this visit to the Holy Father was the beautiful culmination of my seven years' work with the Prince.

"Each member of the prince's entourage was presented to the Holy Father by His Highness. But when my turn came the Pontiff knew me right away and said:

"'Oh, Father Tucker. You have worked well and I want you to continue.'

"The Holy Father gave a large blessed golden medal for the little Princess Caroline, Grace's daughter."

'Instrument Of Peace'

Chairman Lewis L. Strauss of U. S. Atomic Energy Commission dedicates U. S. Army's package power plant, calling it "essentially an instrument of peace."

IGY Probe Will Help Forecast Long Range Weather

MAN'S life on earth is to a large extent controlled by weather; the clothes he wears, his shelter, his means of transport, even the food he eats are all related to weather.

By HARRY WEXLER,

Chief Scientist, U.S. IGY Antarctic Programme

Everyone talks about the weather and now science is going to do something about it.

In this article on the 58-nation "International Geophysical Year," that starts July 1, Dr. Harry Wexler describes studies and explorations that may lead to truly accurate long-range weather forecasts.

Dr. Wexler, who just returned from Antarctica, is Director of Meteorological Research for the U.S. Weather Bureau.

The knowledge of weather and, over a longer period of time, of climate become increasingly important with every advance in civilisation.

In the study of weather, air and water must be considered on a world-wide basis.

The transport of heat from the tropics to the polar regions by the winds knows no national boundaries.

Through simultaneous study of the world's weather in its three forms—glacier ice, vaporous clouds and sea water, geophysicists hope to learn more about the world's weather and thus to be able to improve their forecasts, particularly over longer periods of time.

Polar Air

The IGY programme in meteorology both in the northern and southern hemispheres will study the mass movement of air between the tropics and the polar regions and the circulation of the atmosphere around our planet.

Chains of stations through the world will launch balloon-borne weather instruments to a height of 100,000 feet to obtain information on pressure, temperature, humidity, and winds.

With this information meteorologists can better see the true three-dimensional character of the atmosphere.

This is needed to increase our knowledge of basic weather patterns as well as to improve long-range weather forecasts.

In Antarctic

To this end five chains of stations will be used, three of which will stretch from pole to pole—along the 80 degree W., 10 degree E., and 140 degree E. Meridians.

In the Antarctic the United States has established a weather centre at the Little America base which receives meteorological data from the approximately 40 Antarctic stations and prepares twice daily consolidated Antarctic weather reports for the first time in history.

Very little is known about the Antarctic and adjacent waters as a "breeding ground" for the world's weather.

Ocean Currents

But the influence of this region may be much greater than we would suspect.

The effects of ocean surface currents on weather are well-known but we have only begun to learn about ocean currents below the surface.

So little is known about ocean circulation that the estimates of how long it takes deep water to travel from the Antarctic to the Equator range from ten to one thousand years.

Yet the up-welling of cold water from the sub-surface and deep currents may affect significantly people living in coastal areas.

There are several other reasons for studying deep currents in addition to their importance to long-range weather forecasting.

First, sea life depends upon the exchange of water between the deeps and the surface; the amount of fish and other foods we can take from the sea is limited by the rate at which the ocean overturns and resupplies the surface with chemical nutrients from the deep waters.

Glaciers

Second, the peaceful uses of Atomic Energy are expected to produce enormous quantities of radioactive wastes.

We must learn more about the ocean deeps to determine whether it is safe merely to dump these wastes into the ocean.

The world's supply of ice and snow is the third factor in the earth's total water and heat budget.

Glaciers are found on all continents except Australia; they are found even in the tropics and high altitudes in South America and Africa.

THE U.S.-IGY PROGRAMME IN GLACIOLOGY INCLUDES DETAILED EXAMINATIONS OF SELECTED GLACIERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND ALASKA AND A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME IN THE ANTARCTIC. AS WELL AS STUDIES OF THE SEA-ICE IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN.

Package power reactors are so-called because they are designed to be packaged for transportation to remote areas of the world. Above is U. S. Army's package power reactor at Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

These studies will attempt to determine the world's ice supply so that future observations will show whether it is growing or shrinking.

Ice Age

Measurements will be made of solar radiation, ocean temperatures and currents, air temperatures and winds, depth and temperature of the ice—which may reach two miles in depth.

Deep holes will be bored in the ice to obtain cores which can be interpreted to give a record of past temperatures and precipitation amounts as far back as ten thousand years. These will be done by analysis of radioisotopes of oxygen and carbon.

The importance of these studies and their effect on day-to-day living need not be stressed.

While the IGY may not do anything about the weather, neither will IGY scientists merely talk about it.

The knowledge anticipated from the studies of meteorology, oceanography, and glaciology will better equip us to forecast weather at longer range and will increase our understanding of the various factors that combine to make our weather.

'CLEVER' FOOLS

ON A BIRTHDAY, A MAN LOOKS BACK. HE CAN'T HELP IT. SOMETHING TO DO WITH "REFLEXES," I SUPPOSE.

Dreams come back. Ghosts start walking. Pearly dawns, saffron sunsets on the river bank—priceless days at school—well, what's the good of turning the screw on?

A man approaching ninety has very few illusions left un-exploded.

One of mine was never to let the world forget that I was a clever man. Nothing, of course, could be sillier.

I didn't know it then—in the joy of life.

I know it today—approaching ninety.

There is intrinsically nothing wrong with being clever—only so long as you are not showing it.

BUT THE MOMENT THE WORLD SUSPECTS THAT YOU HAVE CLEVERNESS, THE WORLD IS ON ITS GUARD. THE CLEVER MAN IS NOBODY'S FRIEND BUT EVERYBODY'S BOGY.

You will fear him, hate him, pet him, praise him, even idolise him but there is one thing which you will never do, and that is, love him.

And, hark you, it is his cleverness which has put the *tabu* on him.

I am, of course, talking all the time of the "cleverness" which is found out.

★

On the other hand, foolishness pays.

It pays not only because nobody minds foolishness but because foolishness evokes sympathy, compassion, which is just next-door to affinity, and then, Love. Everybody loves the Village Idiot.

Cleverness is like a shining lance, ever-flashing, ever-challenging, which we all applaud but never approach.

You cannot embrace a lance, can you?

Tomfool, on the other hand, has probably the shell of a tortoise, or the hide of a hippopotamus.

It stands all the buffeting of *your* cleverness, all the cruel pummelings of rude hands, without bristling.

I have paid for my "cleverness," many times over.

And, I have also collected the prize for artlessness.

Two or three instances will illustrate my point.

★

Dabbling, for instance, in the hobby of conjuring, and presenting the "Four Aces" trick. I introduced the four aces in the following fashion: "Here's the Ace of Piccadilly (Ace of Clubs), also known as *Pal*-ace.

And here's the Gaiety Ace (Ace of Hearts), also called *Man*-ace.

Ah, here we have the grave Ace (Ace of Spades), quite a *Grim*-ace, ... and Finally,

PATTER By *ASUDE*

we find the Ace of Hatton Garden (Ace of Diamonds), always a *Sol*-ace!

I thought that very clever then, but I gave one look at the audience after having decanted it—and after that, I never used that "patter" again.

I simply said, here are the four aces.

Do *you* see the puns in the description of the four aces?

★

Again, when practising in a mofussil court in Bihar, and requiring inspection of certain court records in a case, I found the bench-clerk in charge of them peculiarly sluggish in producing them.

He would make a great show of fumbling with the files but every time with no results.

ON ENQUIRY, I WAS TOLD BY ONE OF THE OLD STAGERS OF THAT COURT THAT THIS PESHKAR ALWAYS SUFFERED FROM THAT TROUBLE TILL HIS PALM HAD BEEN CROSSED WITH SILVER.

But I refused to give way.

On the contrary, I thought out quite a few juicy epigrams to suit the occasion.

I addressed the court and advised him that his *peshkar* was suffering from itches.

The court was at the time busy expectorating betel-juice into the cuspidor which was a part of his court equipage, and my opening remarks choked him midway. He did manage, however, to emit one loud bark: "WHAT!"

I explained that the itches were on his palm.

★

Far from improving matters, my clarification seemed to infuriate the man, and he let out a few more roars.

So, I winded up with this brilliant perorartion: "I am sorry, your Honour, that he should seek the remedy from me. The only cure for that sort of trouble is oil—palm-oil, in fact—but I regret that I am unable to provide it."

That court was a sensitive soul, and after I had ended my speech, he left his seat and retired to his chamber.

He never returned to court again that day, and I never saw the papers I wanted.

INCIDENTALLY, NO CLIENT WOULD GIVE ME A CASE IN HIS COURT AFTER THAT EPISODE. I NEVER FORGOT THAT LESSON.

Incidentally, that court rose to eminence in a surprisingly short time.

Nobody could understand his judgments but everyone loved the man. He was never "clever."

★

I remember the opening lines of one of his judgments: "*The accused had two cows who were brothers.*"

It so happened that two persons were hauled up in that case.

THE HIGH COURT, ON APPEAL, COULD NOT BE SURE WHETHER IT WAS THE ACCUSED OR THE COWS WHO WERE BROTHERS, AND SO ACQUITTED THE FORMER.

About a quarter of a century later, I had to appear before the Chairman of the Delhi Municipal Committee sitting as the Rent Controller.

I did not appear as a lawyer but as a party—a tenant.

The Government was holding a check-up of rents, and wanted all landlords and tenants to come up and plead their causes.

My landlord had brought a shining young lawyer to court.

I spoke for myself.

And never in the history of that court had a shabbier show been made by a grown-up man, presumably educated—and holding such a responsible post as the secretary of a Newspaper Society.

No yokel from the country could give a more convincing proof his oafishness than did I that afternoon.

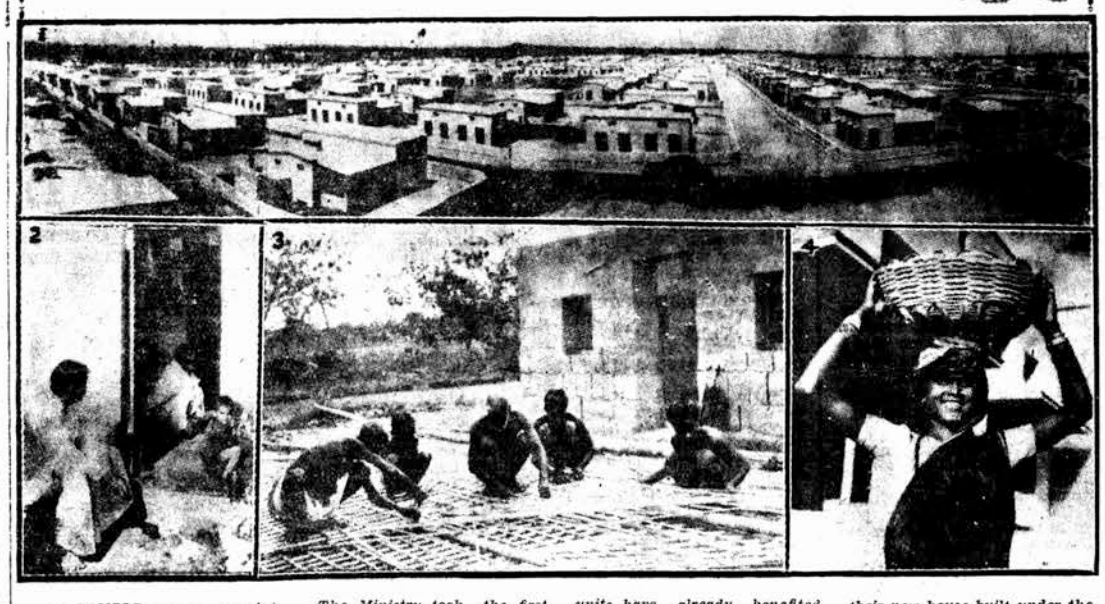
I stuttered through a few broken, "Babu" sentences, and then broke down completely.

The young lawyer smashed me up.

And I won the suit.

For, the presiding officer was an European, and belonged to the Indian Civil Service.

Big Housing Projects On The Way



A SAMPLE survey carried out at the beginning of the First Plan had revealed that more than one-third of the 54 million houses in the rural areas needed improvement and reconditioning.

A separate portfolio was created for housing as part of the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry in 1952.

The Ministry took the first step by initiating two major schemes—Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme and Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

The First Plan's allocation for housing was Rs. 38.5 crores only. In the Second Plan, it was found possible to provide Rs. 120 crores for this purpose.

Nearly 80,000 urban family units have already benefited from housing schemes.

The target set for the Second Plan is 3.22,000 houses in urban areas and about 625 pilot projects for rural housing.

The first photograph gives a panoramic view of one of the newly built industrial housing colonies at Secunderabad.

Second picture shows a family of former slum dwellers in their new house built under the Delhi Government's slum clearance scheme.

Photograph No. 3 shows a group of villagers in a West Bengal village building their own hut with their own hands and material.

The last picture shows the smiling face of a woman worker at one of the housing sites in Bombay.

LAST OF HUNGARIAN REFUGEES IN U. S.

Chronicle Correspondent

NEW YORK.

THE transport "Gen. W. C. Langritt" recently brought the last 1,042 refugee-migrants to be admitted to this country under the Refugee Relief Act, which expired last December.

To authorities here, the final trip from Bremerhaven, Germany, meant the beginning of a period in which they will wait for Congress again to open the door.

To many on the ship, however, the sight of the Statue of Liberty meant the end of anguished years of waiting.

Such is Karl-Franz Vertesy, a 61-year-old former Hungarian Army officer, whose high hopes even now will be tinged with hopelessness as he heads for his new home in Boston, Mass.

Because Vertesy waited nine years for his visa in Austria, and the last part of that wait was occasioned by the hope that his son, still in Hungary, would join the stream of freedom fighters who eddied from behind the Iron Curtain following last fall's revolt.

Today, he has abandoned that hope.

As it is on his mind, so thoughts of those left behind were recalled to many of the 31,588 refugees who aboard the same ship, found a new home in America.

MAN IS MADE OF DUST AND TO DUST RETURNETH; HE LIVES IN A UNIVERSE OF WHICH HE IS ALSO A PART.

He is free only in a symbolic sense; his nature is conditioned by the dust out of which he is made.

To learn to understand himself he must learn to understand the universe in which he lives. There is more than enough in this enterprise to engage the boldest, the most imaginative, and the keenest minds and spirits of every generation.

The universe is not given to us in the form of a map or guide It is made by human minds and imaginations out of slight hints which come from acute observation and from the profound stratagems of experiments.

How can we hope to obtain wisdom, the wisdom which is meaningful in our own time? We certainly cannot attain it as long as the two great branches of human knowledge, the sciences and the humanities,

"I don't want a lift for myself—I'm thumbing a ride for this old lady with the shopping bags!"

remain separate and even warring disciplines.

Why is science, even more than the humanities, as a living component of our society so misunderstood? A glance at a current dictionary definition may give us a clue.

Science: "A branch of knowledge dealing with facts or truths systematically arranged and showing the operation of general law."

Caricature

This definition brings to my mind a solitaire player or head bookkeeper for a mail-order concern. It is a partial truth which is also a caricature.

It is out of harmony with the picture of Archimedes jumping out of his bath crying Eureka! or Galileo in misery and degradation during his trial and recantation, or Einstein creating the universe out of one or two deductions from observation and a profound aesthetic feeling for symmetry.

NOR DOES THIS DEFINITION ACCOUNT FOR THE VIOLENCE OF THE OPPOSITION TO SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY WHICH STILL EXISTS IN THE SAME QUARTERS IN OUR OWN AGE.

It is often argued that physical science is inherently simple ,whereas the study of man is inherently complicated. Yet a great deal is known of man's nature.

Wise laws for government and personal conduct were known in remotest antiquity. The literature of antiquity shows a profound understanding of human natures and emotions. Not man but the external world was bewildering.

The work of nature instead of seeming simple was infinitely complex and possessed of spirits and demons. Nature had to be worshipped and propitiated by offerings, ceremonies, and prayers. Fundamentally nature was unpredictable, antagonistic to human aspiration, full of significance and purpose, and generally evil.

Knowledge of nature was suspect because of the power which it brought, a power which was somehow allied with evil. There were of course always men who had insights far beyond these seemingly naive notions, but they did not prevail over what seemed to be the evidence of the senses and of practical experience.

Big Break

It was therefore not until late in the history of mankind, not until a few seconds ago so to speak, that it was recognised that nature is understandable and that a knowledge of nature is good and can be used with benefit; that it does not involve witchcraft or a compact with the devil.

What is more, any person of intelligence can understand the ideas involved and with sufficient skill learn the necessary techniques, intellectual and manual.

This idea which is now so commonplace represents an almost complete break with the past. To revere and trust the rational faculty of the mind — to allow no taboo to interfere in its operation, to have nothing immune from its examination — is a new value which has been introduced into the world. The progress of science has been the chief agent in demonstrating its importance and riveting it into the consciousness of mankind.

This value does not yet have universal acceptance in this country or in any other country.

But in spite of all obstacles it will become one of the most treasured possessions of all mankind because we can no longer live without it.

INTEGRATE SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES

BY

I. I. RABI

Dr. I. I. Rabi, an American who was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1944 for his work in nuclear physics, is today chairman of the Advisory Committee of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

We have gone too far along the direction which it implies ever to turn back without unimaginable disaster.

The last World War was started in an attempt to turn back to dark reaction against the rational faculty and to introduce a new demonology into the world. It failed as will every other such attempt. Once the mind is free it will be destroyed rather than be put back in chains.

To my mind the value of content of science or literary scholarship lies not in the subject matter alone; it lies chiefly in the spirit and living tradition in which these disciplines are pursued.

The spirit is almost always conditioned by the subject. Science and the humanities are not the same thing; the subject matter is different and the spirit and tradition are different.

Our problem in our search for wisdom is to blend these two traditions in the minds of individual men and women.

Medley

Many colleges and universities are trying to do just this, but there is one serious defect in the method. We pour a little of this and a little of that into the student's mind in proportions which result from mediation between the departments and from the particular predilections of the deans and the president.

We then hope that these ingredients will combine through some mysterious alchemy and the result will be a man educated, well-rounded, and wise. Most often, however, these ingredients remain well separated in the compartmentalised mind, or they may form an indigestible precipitate which is not only useless but positively harmful, until time the healer washes it all away.

Wisdom is by its nature an interdisciplinary quality and not the product of a collection of specialists. Although the colleges do indeed try to mold the student towards a certain ideal of the educated man of the twentieth century, it is too often a broad education administered by specialists.

The approximate counterpart to this ideal of the educated man, embodied in a real living person, is a rare being on any college faculty. Indeed, in most colleges and universities the student is the only really active connecting link between the different departments.

IN A CERTAIN PARADOXICAL SENSE THE STUDENTS ARE THE ONLY BROADLY EDUCATED BODY IN THE UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY, AT LEAST IN PRINCIPLES.

The affairs of this country — indeed of almost every country — whether in government, education, industry, or business, are controlled by people of broad experience. However, this broad experience rarely includes the field of science. How can our leaders make wise decisions now in the middle of the twentieth century without a deep understanding of scientific thought and feeling for scientific traditions? The answer is clear in the sad course that events have taken.

This anguished thought has impelled many scientists, often to their own personal peril, to concern themselves with matters which in the past were the exclusive domain of statesmen and military leaders. They have tried to advise, importune and even cajole our leaders to include the scientific factor in our fateful policy decisions. They have been successful, but only in special instances.

Integration

I am not making a plea for the scientist statesman comparable to the philosopher king.

The scientist rarely has this kind of ambition. The study of nature in its profundity, beauty, and subtlety is too attractive for him to wish to forsake his own creative and rewarding activity. The scientist away from his science is like an exile who longs for the sights and sounds of his native land.

What the scientist really desires is for his science to be understood, to become an integral part of our general culture, to be given proper weight in the cultural and practical affairs of the world.

The greatest difficulty which stands in the way of a meeting of the minds of the scientist and the non-scientist is the difficulty of communication, a difficulty which stems from some of the defects of education to which I have alluded.

The mature scientist, if he has any taste in these directions, can listen with pleasure to the philosopher, the historian the literary man, or even to the art critic.

There is little difficulty from that side because the scientist has been educated in our general culture and lives in it on a day-to-day basis. He reads newspapers, magazines, books, listens to music, debates politics, and participates in the general activities of an educated citizen.

One-Way Sreet

Unfortunately this channel of communication is often a one-way street. The non-scientist cannot listen to the scientist with pleasure and understanding.

Despite its universal outlook and its unifying principle, its splendid tradition, science seems to be no longer communicable to the great majority of educated laymen.

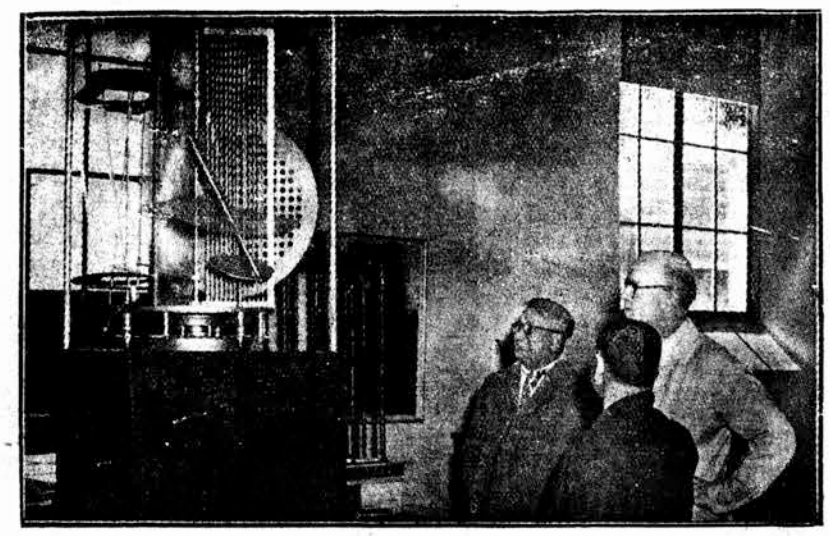
They simply do not possess the background of the science of today and the intellectual tool necessary for them to undestand what effects science will have on them and on the world.

Instead of understanding, they have only a naive awe mixed with fear and scorn.

To his colleagues in the university the scientist tends to seem more and more like a man from another planet, a creature scattering antibiotics with one hand and atomic bombs with the other.

Only with a united effort of science and the humanities can we hope to succeed in discovering a community of thought which can lead us out of the darkness and the confusion which oppresses all mankind.

In Search Of Knowledge



Headed by Sirum Govindarajalu, Vice-Chancellor of Sri Venkateswara University, 24 eminent Indian educators from 13 universities recently completed their observation of general educational practices in the United States. In the Busch-Reisinger Museum at the Harvard University T. K Devare (left) and G. L. Chandratreya (right) inspect a light ship modulator, a machine for making abstract motion invented by Laszlo Moholy Nagy. Mathew Aherns (centre) a museum employee explains the operations of the machine.

Youngest U.S. Senator Is Hard-Core War Veteran

John Kennedy

IN Senator John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Roman Catholic Massachusetts Democrat, one of America's best-known families may have produced the man who will bring the dreams of three active generations of politicians to full flower.

Possessed of a passion for public service, bright, handsome, decorated young (39) Jack Kennedy has become a major spokesman for his party, a trusted figure on Capital Hill in bi-partisan work, and a man most prominently mentioned for a Democratic Presidential nomination — perhaps as early as 1960.

Kennedy reached his present position partly because of, and partly despite, his proud and purposeful father, and grandfathers who were—on his mother's side — Mayor of Boston and a member of the House of Representatives and — on his father's — Massashusetts State Senator.

Basic Need

His life has been shaped additionally by the warmth of a house, filled with brothers and sisters (he was one of nine), and by the chill of the deaths of an especially beloved brother and sister his war wounds and an uncommonly early maturity.

"Timing means almost everything in politics," the boyish looking Senator said recently "I was elected to the House right after the war because I was the only veteran in the race.

"If my brother Joe hadn't been killed, he would have been the Congressman, then the Senator.

"Joe had everything," he said quietly.

Joe, a Navy pilot, was killed in Europe in 1944.

Jack Kennedy at one point in the stirring contest to pick a running mate for Adlai Stevenson was given 666 of the 688 votes he needed.

But the astonishing skyrocket of his unexpected candidacy petered out.

"Just as well," he shrugs. "If I had won I probably would have done worse than Senator Kefauver.

As Reporter

Kennedy's whole life now is wrapped up in politics.

Once he yearned to be a reporter.

.HE WORKED FOR A TIME ON THE STAFF OF THE CHICAGO AMERICAN, AND COVERED THE SAN FRANCISCO AND POTSDAM CONFERENCES FOR INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE AFTER A MEDICAL DISCHARGE HAD ENDED HIS STORY-BOOK CAREER AS A P.T.-BOAT COMMANDER.

The death of his older brother ended all such dreams.

But it was no particular burden for Kennedy to take his brother's family-scheduled place in the political arena.

He was Choate ("most likely to succeed").....Harvard ("cum laude").....made the football, track and swimming teams, studied one summer under Harold Laski at the London School of Economics, took graduate courses at Stanford, was rejected by the army in 1941 because of football injuries to his back, snared a desk job in the Navy, and got into action through the good offices of Lt.-Comdr. John D. Bulkeley, the man who spirited MacArthur out of Corregidor.

Author

At 23, he was a successful author with a reputation on both sides of the Atlantic.

His "Why England Slept," published in 1940 by Funk and Wagnalls at the recommendation of Arthur Krock, the Washington correspondent of the New York Times, was a sombre study of why Britain failed to arm properly as Hitler's power and ambitions became unbridled.

HENRY LUCE WROTE THE FOREWORD. THE BOOK SOLD 80,000 COPIES. A SMASH SUCCESS AS BOOK SALES ARE MEASURED.

Senator John F. Kennedy, the young Massachusetts Democrat who has risen fast and high in his party, had a Mass said for the repose of his soul August 4, 1943.

The chaplain mourned his death.

Premature

Next year, 1958, the 39-year old member of the Upper House, historian, casual millionaire, and current star of a somewhat extra-ordinary Irish-American Catholic clawn, will run for another six-year term in the Senate—where he is the youngest and one of the most highly respected members of the Foreign Relations and Labour and Public Welfare Committees.

By

Bob Considine

In Politics and business, diplomacy and war, the Kennedy family of Boston has made a strong impression on the American scene.

A whole new generation of this remarkable dynasty is coming into its own now—a generation with a colourful heritage, wealth, brains and good looks.

This article is by a prominent reporter who has interviewed members of the family and introduces you to "The Amazing Kennedys."

The requiem services of more than 13 years ago were strictly premature, as assorted opponents ranging all the way from the Japanese to the distinguished Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. could attest.

Kennedy outwitted the former in an epic of survival.

In 1952 he defeated Lodge by more than 70,000 votes.

There was no dream of future political heights in Lt. Jack Kennedy the night of August 1, 1943. PT-109, which he commanded, was spooking along the inky waters of Blackett Strait in the Jap-encrusted Solomons.

As war correspondent John Hersey later detailed the story, the motor torpedo boat was running on but one of three engines, seeking to make as little commotion as possible.

Kennedy was at the wheel, the dozen other members of the crew at their stations.

"Ship at two o'clock!"

Disaster

Kennedy swung the sluggish wheel to starboard and prepared to attack.

Out of the night a new and terrible form took shape.

P.T.-109 was about to be rammed by a blacked-out Japanese destroyer making 40 knots.

THE PT. BOAT WAS CUT IN TWO AS IF BY A HUGE CLEAVER. THE 26-YEAR OLD SKIPPER WHO HAD BEEN REJECTED BY THE ARMY BECAUSE OF A "FOOTBALL BACK" SUFFERED AT HARVARD, WAS KNOCKED FLAT UPON THE ONCE-INJURED MEMBER AND LAY THERE STUNNED AS THE WET BLACK WALL OF THE JAPANESE WARSHIP CRUNCHED PAST.

"This is how it feels to be killed," was the only thing he could think.

Now he was in the water, alone.

He shouted the names of his men and — incredibly—one by one they began answering.

All but two were alive, but hurt.

Kennedy, once a strong swimmer for Harvard, swam 100 yards from the wreckage closest to him and swam back with two injured members of the crew.

It took 45 minutes for the return trip.

The rest of the night the men huddled on the deck of that part of the P.T. boat that remained afloat, whispering, wondering.

Dawn was no boon.

It showed them a Japanese camp on Gizo, only a mile away, and islands filled with Japanese three and five miles away.

Kennedy told the men to keep low, and not move.

Saved

The wreckage gurgled and suddenly flipped over.

Kennedy gathered his little group around him, tightened their life-jackets, gave quick instructions to those who could not swim, and ordered them to follow him to an abandoned-looking island about four miles off.

He put the strap of the Mae West of a badly burned crew member between his strong white teeth and towed the man the full distance.

It took five excruciating hours.

But he had guessed right.

There were no Japanese there when the men stumbled to the beach and collapsed.

That next night, Kennedy swam out into Ferguson passage in the hope of signalling a P.T.

He carried a 38 slung around his neck and a heavy ship's lantern.

No boat came that night.

He fought the wicked current as long as he could and then he dropped his arms and stilled his legs and let it take charge.

All that night, as if in a nightmare, his body was carried past Japanese islands, and in the morning—when his senses cleared—he found himself back where he had started the night before.

He made it back to the little island before passing out.

Natives Help

And so it went for days—during which time the memorial Mass was said back at the Rendova P.T. base.

KENNEDY LED HIS MEN TO ANOTHER ISLAND AT COLOSSAL RISK, BUT STARVATION AND DEATH FROM THIRST WERE THE ONLY ALTERNATIVES..

There they found coconuts.

They moved on to still another island, with Kennedy still towing the burned boy, and found a box of Japanese candy and hardtack, a keg of water and a one-man canoe.

Kennedy spent the night in the canoe, waiting for P.T. buddies who seemed to have abandoned that part of the world.

In time the haggard men fell into the hands of friendly natives, who took out a message Kennedy scratched on a coconut with his penknife.

Days later, natives in a war canoe piled palm fronds over the men, as they lay in the bottom of the scooped-out craft, and paddled them to distant New Georgia, where contact was made with Rendova.

That next black night, the Solomon islanders paddled the war canoe to a rendezvous with a three-motored war canoe of the 20th century, a P.T boat from Kennedy's base.

"Hey, Jack!" a buddy called out of the night. The future Senator from the State responded in non-Senatorial tones.

He said:

"Where the hell you been?"

Two Medals

He was awarded two of the Navy's top medals for valour and was retired for injuries in the last year of the war.

Kennedy travelled, pondered going to law school—a field of study he often feels he sadly neglected— and entertained the thought of becoming a foreign correspondent.

He worked briefly for the Chicago Herald American and INS.

He moved restlessly into politics.

The path had been pre-natally explored.

His father, Joseph P. Kennedy, was a campaign adviser to F.D.R. in 1932, chairman of the Securities Exchange Commission, 1937, Ambassador to Britain from late 1937 to 1941.

The elder Kennedy, in turn, was the son of a Massachusetts State Senator.

In Senate

Young Senator Kennedy's mother, a beautiful woman who bore eight other children, is the former Rose Fitzgerald.

Her father, John F. Fitzgerald, was Mayor of Boston.

Young Jack moved surely into a field of activity which the family had earmarked and reserved for his older brother, Joe, Jr., killed in a spectacular mishap while attempting to bomb Hitler's missile-launching positions.

Potty Musings

....."Surely not in vain
My substance of the common Earth was ta'en
And to this Figure moulded...."

SAVILLE ROW GETS NEW CUSTOMERS

LONDON.

A PEER of the men's wear world aristocracy, one of London's most fashionable West End tailors, reports that "impoverished noblemen are no longer the mainstay of Saville Row."

Leonard Whiteley, partner in Benson Perry & Whiteley and a Scotsman more at home in a morning suit than a kilt or a tweed, was telling this reporter that a man, to be really well dressed," needs 1.500 pounds a year.

That's nearly dol. 4.500 worth of custom-tailored suits, shirts and shoes, plus those minor accessories a smartly turned out gentleman requires

From Abroad

In these days of soak-the-rich taxes in Britain, more than half the customers for the West End's 50-guinea suit creations (150, and only one pair of pants) come from abroad.

They include cabinet ministers, ambassadors, business tycoons, actors and maharajahs.

What happens when an "impoverished noblemen" does turn up at the shop to be measured?

The Scots burr was pronounced:

"If a customer comes in with a title, ask him for a 10 per cent deposit."

An outsider can't just walk into a West End tailor's shop and order a suit. It's very much like any other exclusive London club.

Wardrobe

You must be proposed for membership by another customer of the house — and prove to the firm's satisfaction that you qualify, first as a man of substance and, secondly, as the sort of person the firm wouldn't object to having creations displayed upon.

WHITELEY MAINTAINS THAT A SMARTLY DRESSED GENTLEMAN NEEDS A MINIMUM OF 10 SUITS IN HIS WARDROBE — SIX FOR BUSINESS, FOUR FOR WEEK ENDS, SAY THREE TWEEDS AND A BLAZER AND GRAY-FLANNEL SLACKS OUTFIT.

You'd have to add a dinner jacket to the list as well.

Smart Britons still prefer to "dress" for dinner in the town, though the white-tie affairs still hasn't recovered from wartime austerity.

See Elsewhere

No gentleman with any pretention to sartorial presence wears a suit more than once a week — to give the suit time to "rest" between wearings.

At this rate, the smart set give out more old suits than they wear out.

A really smart dresser may have 40 to 60 suits in his wardrobe with a first valet and a second valet to look after them.

One Whiteley customer sent in 28 winter suits the other day for summer storage.

And what would a West End tailor recommend for an American newspaperman whose wife allows him rather less than 1.500 pounds a year for "furnishing"?

"Any number of tailors around other parts of town, old boy, who will make you a quite adequate suit for 25 pounds (dol. 70)."

Desert 'Blue Men' Flock To Half Strip-Tease

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT

MARRAKECH.

DOWN IN THE DEEP SOUTH OF MOROCCO, BEYOND THE SNOW COVERED RANGES OF THE HIGH ATLAS, LIE THE DESERTS OF MAURETANIA, THE FABULOUS COUNTRY OF THE BLUE MEN.

The Blue Men are not born blue. They become blue in the course of time.

A handsome race, not unlike the Ethiopians in appearance, with fine features and mops of frizzy hair, they dress in garments dyed with indigo.

Since in their country water is almost the rarest commodity, what little of it there is used for drinking and not for washing; the latter is done with sand.

With the passage of time the indigo which rubs off their clothes onto their skin becomes as indelible as a tattoo.

Itinerant camel breeders, the Blue Men wander with their flocks from oasis to oasis, coming very occasionally to some settlement such as Goulimine to sell their increase and to make their few purchases of tea, sugar and flour.

They also come, the men at least, to see the dancing girls.

These, known as the Ghedra, from the name of the big hour-glass shaped earthenware drum which throbs the rhythm, are famous throughout Morocco for their beauty and grace.

Their dance, which is performed kneeling, since it was originally done in the tents where there was not enough room to stand up, is all confined to the torso, arms and hands.

It might also be described as a Moroccan strip-tease, since the girls begin heavily clad in thick stuff dresses covered with heavy cloaks and end up naked to the waists.

Gradually as the dancers become excited, the cloaks are discarded, the dresses are opened down the front and finally slipped from the shoulders.

There the matter ends

GEOPHYSICS CHASES NEW HORIZONS

By **Dr. K. S. Krishnan**

WE are all familiar with the property exhibited by a magnetized needle of tending to take up the north-south direction. History does not record how long ago this discovery was made.

It was probably made in China and very long ago.

But there is no doubt that centuries before Columbus began his famous voyages, this orientative property of the magnetic needle had been in use extensively for guiding navigation.

Columbus, presumably because of the wide range of his navigation, seems to have been the first to realise that the magnetic compass did not point true north, and the deviation could be quite considerable in some places.

Columbus Story

There is a story told of an unusual experience of his during his first trans-atlantic voyage, namely that when the crew saw the compass needle pointing in a direction nearly that 10 degree west of the true north, as indicated by the pole star, they threatened to mutiny, as they were unwilling to navigate in strange waters where even the magnetic compass did not behave normally.

The story further adds that Columbus shifted the compass card during the night without the crew's knowing it, so as to make the behaviour of the needle appear normal, and this avoided the mutiny.

Halley, the great astronomer, whose name is so familiar to us as the discoverer of the famous comet, named after him, and who was, in a large measure, responsible for the publication of Newton's Principia, was interested in many other subjects, besides astronomy, and we owe to him the first detailed map of magnetic declination over the earth.

This map, which was first published in 1702, must have been the result of extensive world-wide observations.

True Today

Halley not only had fairly precise information regarding the declinations over many regions, both in the northern and the southern hemispheres, except over the Pacific, which is understandable, but he was also aware that these declinations varied continuously.

The geophysicist refers to such a variation as secular variation.

WHAT IS EVEN MORE REMARKABLE IS THAT HALLEY PROPOSED AN EXPLANATION FOR THIS SECULAR VARIATION WHICH IS AS GOOD AS ANY THAT WE OFFER TODAY.

The explanation is this. The inner core of the earth, which is still fluid, rotates with a slightly smaller speed than the hard outer shell or mantle.

The difference in speed is very small, and corresponds to about 20 degrees in a century. Halley estimated even this angle nearly correctly.

If now the magnetic axis of the inner core does not coincide with that of the mantle, which may be presumed to be close to the geographic polar axis, the declination receives a natural explanation, as also its secular variation. We are indebted to Professor Bullard for having drawn attention to the remarkable papers of Halley published nearly three centuries ago, which contain these results, and which had almost been forgotten by later generations of geophysicists.

New Technique

The stimulus for the first world-wide organisation of collaborative magnetic observations probably came from the great mathematician Gauss, who will rank with Newton and Archimedes as one of the greatest mathematicians the world has ever produced.

He also used these observations very effectively.

Indeed he developed a powerful new technique for the analysis of the constants of the earth's magnetic field obtained from the different magnetic observatories.

With the help of this new technique of analysis which is now called harmonic analysis, he was led to the conclusion that the bulk of the observed magnetic field of the earth, namely 94 per cent, should definitely be attributed to causes inside the surface of the earth, and the small residue equally definitely to causes outside the earth's surface.

LOOKING FOR PROBABLE CAUSES OUTSIDE THE EARTH, HE POSTULATES THE PRESENCE OF ELECTRICALLY CHARGED LAYERS IN THE UPPER REGIONS OF THE ATMOSPHERE, WHICH BY THEIR MOVEMENTS PRODUCE THIS EXTRA MAGNETIC FIELD.

We know today definitely that there are such electrically charged layers in the upper regions of the atmosphere, and it is the presence of these layers that renders all radio propagation over large distances over the surface of the earth possible. But what is uncanny in Gauss's prediction is this:

His confidence in his technique of analysis, and in the reality of the small residual part of the earth's magnetism, which on this analysis has to be attributed to causes outside the earth's surface, was so firm that he had no hesitation in postulating the existence of such a charge layer, even though the then known dielectric properties of the atmosphere would not permit the occurrence of such charged layers.

It is this confidence again that prompts him to find fresh evidence for the maintenance of such charges in the earth's atmosphere, and to invoke the aurora for this purpose.

Aurora Link

This casual invocation of the aurora by Gauss to justify the possibility of presence of a charged layer, which is needed to explain the small residue of the earth's magnetism that has to attributed to causes outside the surface of the earth, turns on to be much more significant than Gauss imagined. The connection between the aurora and the earth's magnetic field is indeed very close, and is of great topical interest to us in connection with the International Geophysical Year programme.

The current programme, coming 25 years after the second Polar year, will naturally be much more extensive than either of the earlier ones, and would cover almost every aspect of geophysics.

The year chosen for the intensive study of these phenomena will not be just a year, but considerably longer, and will appropriately be called the geophysical year, instead of the polar year.

I have merely to mention the major branches included in this programme to impress the range of subjects, in geophysics that will be covered.

The major headings are 'meteorology, geomagnetism, aurora and airglow, ionosphere, solar activity, cosmic rays, lattitudes and longitudes, glaciology, oceanography, rockets and satellites, seismology, and gravity measurements.

AMONG THEM I SHOULD SPECIALLY EMPHASISE THE PROGRAMME FOR LAUNCHING OF EARTH SATELLITES AND THE PRECISE OPTICAL TRACKING OF THESE SATELLITES.

Many of you might have heard of the International Council of Scientific Unions, which is shortly referred to as ICSU, which co-ordinates the work of the various international scientific unions.

There are about 13 such unions, and some of them, like the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, of which K. R. Ramanathan of the Ahmedabad Physical Research Laboratory is now the president, the International Astronomical Union and the International Scientific Radio Union, have several separate commissions.

There are several joint and mixed commissions too. ICSU organises through these unions numerous scientific symposia every year, on problems of live interest, and sponsors other international scientific activities too.

United Front

It also represents the greatest co-operative efforts on a world-wide basis.

As many as 70 countries are actively participating in this programme, including India, of course.

We are looking forward to a period of intense scientific activity, which, we hope, will help solve at least some of the major unsolved problems in Geophysics.

(Courtesy: A.I.R.)

Snapped at the Egyptian Consul-General's reception to celebrate Egypt's National Day. Seen in the picture are the Consul-General, the Governor of Bombay, Mrs. Fazal Chinoy, the Vice-Consul for Egypt, Mrs. Weber of Stronach's and Mr. Weber

"Shall I lay the dirty cloth or is Mrs. Smith staying to tea?"

Man-Made Forest Fires Cause Big Loss In U.S.

BOSTON.

MAN is his own worst enemy in the wanton destruction of valuable timberlands in the United States.

By **Gene Horick**

Eight million acres of standing timber are burned in costly forest every year.

The cost in dollars and human lives is staggering.

And of the 145,180 forest fires in the nation in 1955 — the latest year for which complete figures are available — man's deliberate intent or carelessness was responsible for three out of every five.

"The number of fires set on purpose is shocking, it's like burning money," said Paul R. Lyons, assistant manager of the National Fire Protection Association's Fire Service Department.

"Nearly sixty percent of the nation's fires every year can be blamed on man himself," Lyons said. "Lightning causes the other 40 per cent of the fires.

"But these man-caused fires can be controlled.

"There is the arsonist, and most of these set fires for the thrill; the farmer who wants to burn debris or underbrush; the careless smoker and camper, and workmen who accidentally cause forest fires on lumbering or railroad operations."

Lyons' comments came shortly after Massachusetts authorities charged that 10 blazes that ravaged Myles Standish forest and for a time threatened the destruction of the historic pilgrim town of Plymouth were set by men.

The Myles Standish fires were among the scores of woods and brush blazes which early last month caused millions of dollars damage in New England.

The worst forest fire in New England's recent history occurred in Maine near Bar Harbour in October, 1947.

SIXTEEN PERSONS LOST THEIR LIVES, OVER 1,200 BUILDINGS WERE DESTROYED, AND PROPERTY LOSS WAS ESTIMATED AT DOL. 30,000,000.

Last November, a 16-year-old boy in the Cleveland National Forest in San Diego county, Calif., set one fire after another for four days until he was caught.

The damage was estimated at dol. 600,000.

But the tragic part was that 11 fire fighters were trapped in a canyon, and lost their lives. A twelfth died later from burns.

"Records show that juveniles cause a tragic number of forest and brush fires," Lyons said. "They are responsible for half of the man-set fires. Nearly 50 percent of all known arson cases involve juveniles."

Indian Actress Is Screen's Champion 'Bad Girl'

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK.

YOU CAN TELL THE BAD GIRL FROM THE GOOD GIRL IN AN INDIAN MOVIE RIGHT OFF—THE BAD ONE IS THE GIRL WHO DANCES.

"We have no hugging and no kissing in our movies," explains Mohana, India's champion "bad girl" movie actress. "So we show badness by dancing and make love by singing."

Mohana, 28, dark-haired and sultry-eyed, has shaken her sari in 22 pictures and "broken up homes, killed people—done the usual bad girl things."

But off-screen, as wife of British UN official John Defrates, Mohana doesn't dance.

"I sing only," she laughed. "Latin-American rhythms."

"You see I come from Goa, the Portuguese colony south of Bombay, and most of our songs sound Latin."

The pretty actress, whose Hindustani name means "temptress," is newly arrived in the U.S.

SHE HOPES TO BE PLAIN MRS. MARIA DEFRATES FOR A WHILE, AND THEN "TRY TV—IF I CAN GET DIFFERENT ROLES, SOMETHING LIKE A GYPSY OR MAYBE AN APACHE."

"I always play bad Indian girls," she sighed, "except in Italy—where they let me play a bad Sicilian girl."

Mohana, who measures 36-26-37 in any one of her 300 saris, is publicised in Europe as "India's Jane Russell."

"Please don't call me that in America," she said. "I don't want to be anybody's Jane Russell—I just want to be myself."

Calypso Hits At Royalty, Too

Chronicle Correspondent

LONDON.

NOT even royalty is safe from the satiric verses of the Calypso singer, but Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh laughed heartily at the ribbing the Royal family took from singing sailors.

They were in the audience aboard the aircraft carrier Albion as the fleet Calypso band chorused:

"Prince Philip when you come aboard
We hope that you will not be bored
Please restrain any feeling of anger
But you can't play polo in the upper hanger.

"At cricket Prince Charles is not too bad
But not as good as his famous dad
Perhaps in nineteenseventy-three he'll be
Keeping wicket for the Queen's Navy."

The limited spending money which the carrier's crew will be allowed during a forthcoming visit to America also got a mention:

"Soon we sail for the U.S.A.
But not for long we'll be away
We've been stopped by the Chancellah
From spending too much of the Yankee dollah."

Talat Mahmood singing a popular Gazal at F. J. A. Critics' Awards function.

Mao Sets Puzzle For Kremlin

BERLIN.

RED China's new doctrine of allowing "contradictions" to flourish in the Communist world is already clashing with Soviet policy.

An authoritative Czech source in Berlin says both his country and the Soviet Union have been advised by President Mao Tse-tung to stop attacking Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito.

Mao expressed his concern early this spring when Klementi Voroshilov, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and Czech Premier Viliam Siroky made visits to China.

In February and March Mao made two long speeches in Peking urging Communists to "let flowers of many kinds blossom and diverse schools of thought contend."

OTHER METHODS

He argued in favour of different roads to Socialism and strongly condemned "iron-fisted, one-sided" suppression of criticism.

His speeches are still secret but details have leaked out to the West.

In advising the Soviet and Czech leaders, Mao made it clear he was as much concerned as they were with maintaining the unity of Communist countries—but disagreed with their methods.

By **Jeremy Main**

The Czech source said Mao told Voroshilov and Siroky that every Communist country has the right to build Socialism according to its own "particularity." He said "contradictions" are bound to exist between Communist countries and parties.

The Czech source quoted Mao as saying "everything must be done to prevent both 'great power chauvinism' and small power nationalism from weakening Socialist bloc."

A Red Chinese source in East Berlin confirmed that Mao is worried about Moscow's hostility to Tito.

He said that when Premier Chou En-lai visits Belgrade late in June he will seek ways of improving Moscow-Belgrade relations.

IN POLAND

Mao's doctrine is also having its effect in Poland.

The Red Chinese source said his country's rulers have let Wladyslaw Gomulka know they support his effort to build a Polish type of Communism.

THE RED CHINESE LEADERS FEEL THAT THE WAY TO AVOID "COUNTER-REVOLUTIONS" IS TO ALLOW EACH COMMUNIST COUNTRY TO DEVELOP ACCORDING TO ITS OWN NEEDS.

The Poles, for their part, are anxious to obtain more support from Red China.

A Polish diplomat in East Berlin said that Warsaw is ready to give Mao an "unprecedented" welcome if he visits the capital later this year.

TABLE TALK ON FILMS

Producer-director V. Shantaram, Chandulal Shah, Morarji Desai and Burjor Pavri talking off-the-record at the Film Critics' Awards function sponsored by the Film Journalists' Association at the Taj last week.

'Contradictions' In Red Creed

THOUGH MAO TSE-TUNG, COMMUNIST CHINA'S TOP LEADER, ADMITS THAT "CONTRADICTIONS" EXIST IN COMMUNIST SOCIETY, THE ARGUMENTS HE FORWARDS IN SUPPORT OF THIS AVOWAL SUFFER HORRIBLY FROM LACK OF CLARITY AND CONCISENESS.

He classifies contradictions under two categories — those between the Chinese people and the enemy at any specified time and those among the people themselves.

Then follow utterly naive definitions of "enemy" and "people."

What the Chinese leader possibly means is hostility as between his people and the Japanese in the past years and now between his people and the Americans and the KMT regime in Formosa.

Very likely, the contradictions he speaks about in present-day China among the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia only refer to the rivalries, internal within each group and between the groups, that make Marxist professions so difficult to explain.

Chinese leaders speaks in the language of their country which is difficult for the outside world to understand.

★

The meaning also suffers in translation and, as most of the speeches are made in secret, they often undergo distortions knowingly or unknowingly.

FROM FOUR CORNERS
By Veritas

Another secret speech made by Mao earlier this year was said to have started a long and heated debate inside the Communist "bloc" of countries.

SPEAKING FOR FULL FOUR HOURS TO THE CHINESE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (PARLIAMENT), MAO WAS SAID TO HAVE QUESTIONED MANY ASPECTS OF THE COMMUNIST DOCTRINE AND CHALLENGED OLD IDEAS ABOUT "CLASS STRUGGLE."

The speech was declared to have initiated a basic change in thinking and a new liberal policy in China, and in its insistence on the utmost reduction of "the repressive role of the proletarian dictatorship" it was said to have marked a great advance in the direction of anti-Stalinism.

★

This address, however, was far from enlightening to the outside world, and there is no evidence to show that any concrete change of policy emerged as a consequence of "the new thinking" or that the Communist regime in China underwent the slightest change.

The contradictions in Chinese society to which Mao alludes exist most likely in forms other than those he specifies, but their precise nature must remain obscure.

IT IS ALSO TOO MUCH TO HOPE THAT ANY GREAT INTELLECTUAL LEAVEN IS BEING WORKED UP IN CHINA AS IN SOME EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WITHIN THE COMMUNIST CAMP.

"Class struggle" and "dictatorship of the proletariat" form the basis of Marxist theory.

"Contradictions" persist here too, for Mao asserted in his earlier secret speech that the struggle no longer existed in countries which had socialised their industries, whereas the Communist creed proclaims that the struggle is eternal.

★

As for "dictatorship of the proletariat," even President Tito of Yugoslavia, who is noted for his fearless and independent line of thinking on Communist creed and practice, has utterly confused notions.

Last month, he asserted that this "dictatorship" must have the support of the people and must be permeated with humanitarianism.

If it is called a "dictatorship" (which means arbitrary and domineering rule), how can it have the support of the people, and if a regime has the support of the people, how can it be called a dictatorship?

And if the people as a whole dictate policies, where is the question of support?

Again, when President Tito wants the dictatorship of the proletariat to be humanitarian does he not admit its absence in the past?

The conclusion is valid that the dictatorship has not been of the people but of individuals who have professed to stand for the people.

Communism and Communists are today prisoners of an outdated past and petrified dogmas.

THIS is the greatest contradiction in the ideology and its protagonists—and what Mao speaks about is only incidental to this inherent and basic affliction.

The Contrast

WHILE the killings of nationalists in Algeria continue merrily, neighbouring Tunisia has declared itself in favour of the West.

Mr. Habib Bourgiba, Tunisian Prime Minister, said in New York that African nationalism had its place within the Western orbit.

"In spite of some lingering resentment against the colonial powers," he added, "Africa knows that its future is linked with theirs."

He went to the lengths of saying that if Communism threatened his country, it would not hesitate to join any defensive alliance against such menace.

This is a most surprising declaration to make, and many Arab nations would be inclined to question Mr. Bourgiba's right and claim to speak on their behalf.

Only a few months ago, Tunisia was actively helping the Algerians in their nationalist struggle, and when that fight is most bloody and furious now, the Tunisian Premier has chosen to declare himself openly for the West.

★

The Tunisian attitude raises another pertinent point.

France pulled out belatedly but graciously from Indo-China and her possessions in India and has apparently won over Tunisia to the West after bitter hostility with her nationalism.

Why is the Algerian problem intractable yet?

Is the obstinacy of the "colons," the French settlers in the country, holding up a solution?

Is the contention of Paris that Algeria is part of metropolitan France making a settlement impossible?

Evidently, France is not afraid that Algeria may be lost for ever to her and the West, but every passing day makes that possibility stronger.

Disarmament

AFTER a start under poor auspices and disheartening progress, the disarmament talks suddenly took on a bright aspect with President Eisenhower's readiness to arrive at a satisfactory agreement suspending nuclear tests as part of a permanent understanding with Russia on the issue of arms control.

FOR THE FIRST TIME RUSSIAN "BONA FIDES" OF PEACEFUL INTENTIONS WERE NOT CHALLENGED, AND IT WAS ADMITTED FRANKLY THAT THE THREE-POINT PROPOSALS PUT FORWARD BY THE SOVIET UNION IN LONDON "DESERVED THE MOST EARNEST AND SYMPATHETIC STUDY."

This is a reversion in U.S. policy which is hard to explain after the setback received even on a "first step" agreement on armament control.

Doubts also prevailed for long about the extent of aerial survey and what constituted "effective" supervision.

There is a fly in the ointment of President Eisenhower's changed and favourable outlook on disarmament.

According to him, even if nuclear weapons cease to be made by common accord, the agreement need not cover suspension of the tests.

One would think that these two things were inextricably related.

There is still too much of compartmental and provisional thinking on a problem which needs all the goodwill and statesmanship in the world for a lasting solution.

THE WEEK'S EVENTS

By Vijaya

AUSTERITY, TOO, HAS ITS LIMITS

FOLLOWING the example in austerity set by the Union Cabinet, Ministers in various States are expected to accept a cut in their salaries.

The U.P. Cabinet decided this week on a flat reduction of Rs. 100 in the State Ministers' monthly salary of Rs. 1,200.

Another major decision was the surrender of slick and costly American cars used by the ministers and their replacement by small ones.

The two go together—salary cuts and doing away with ostentatious living—at a time when food scarcity is a recurrent menace and when new taxes have had to be imposed on the rich man as well as the common man.

When Mr. Nehru decided to move into a smaller house and all Central Ministers agreed voluntarily to a cut of ten per cent in their salaries and allowances, the country was given an inspiring lead in austere living.

The measures decided on were milder than the proposal contained in the non-official resolution tabled at the last session of the AICC, suggesting a ceiling of Rs. 1,000 per month on salaries of all Congressmen.

The move was defeated by a narrow margin, but the inspiration remained.

★

The idea of salary cuts for ministers does not relate strictly to effecting any appreciable economy in administration.

The cost of administration has grown to colossal proportions, and if a saving of a little over one lakh of rupees per year can be made from the ten per cent voluntary cuts in ministers' salaries, this is the best example of straining at a gnat.

From the standpoint of State expenditure, the move has little pertinence, but as a gesture to the people it has deep significance.

The cut has to be viewed in the context of public feeling against pomp and show exhibited till now by the ministerial and high official cadres.

A fortnight ago the P.S.P., the Communist Party and the Scheduled Caste Federation jointly staged angry demonstrations during a reception given to a Union Minister by the citizens of Jullundur.

Slogans were shouted demanding that funds should not be wasted on pomp and show and for entertaining ministers at a time when the country's urgent needs demanded the strictest economy.

★

In Madras State went forth the order that no minister (except the Chief Minister) could go about with police escort or receive a civic address.

Indeed, the sight of ministers habitually going on tours with a personal staff that was glaringly in excess of normal needs and of the interminable round of public addresses, parties and functions through which they went in the course of the day's work was highly provocative and enough to create a feeling of utter disgust among the people — as it did in Mr. Nehru.

CEREMONIAL AND PAGEANTRY AMONG THE RULING CLASS AS AN EVERYDAY AFFAIR CAN HAVE NO PLACE IN A DEMOCRACY, ESPECIALLY WHEN THE COUNTRY IS FACING A HARD GRIND ON THE ECONOMIC FRONT.

But can all distinction cease between ministers and high officials on one hand and the ordinary citizen on the other and can life be completely shorn of the stateliness and decorum associated with State ceremonies and functions?

★

The process of democratisation has its limits and excesses in this respect have to be guarded against as much as the present ones in love of meretricious display.

Similarly, too low a salary for ministers (in Kerala it is Rs. 350 a month) is bound to raise suspicions in the public mind as to how high-placed individuals can manage to make a decent living in these difficult days.

The suspicion would not be unjustified, for it is admitted on all hands that administration in the States as well as at the Centre is reeking with corruption.

One can expect that, barring some patriotic and self-sacrificing souls, the generality of mundane ministers may develop cheap cynicism and be tempted to accept the lowest emoluments because of the opportunities for "big business" that the high incumbency offers.

Socialism

NOT for the first time has Mr. Nehru warned the country in clear and unmistakable terms about the dangers of flattering Russia with imitation and achieving Socialism through force and coercion.

These views were expressed by Mr. Nehru in the course of a speech made at a seminar of Congress women legislators in Delhi.

SOCIALISM IS ENVISAGED BY HIM AS A CO-OPERATIVE EFFORT TO REPLACE THE CUT-THROAT COMPETITION PREVAILING UNDER CAPITALISM.

The people's minds had to be changed and, whatever was aimed at or achieved, democracy could not be sacrificed or even jeopardised in the process of fulfilment.

Marxism was an antiquated doctrine and, being remote both in time and place, was totally inapplicable to Indian conditions today.

What Mr. Nehru says would be interpreted by the West as democratic Socialism or social democracy.

In some European countries, there are parties expousing this cause, but they have not much influence because the impact of the cold war is too strong on a major part of the Continent and because the ideological divisions are clear-cut.

India, being free from this incubus, can develop both Socialism and democracy without sacrificing either.

Latest Hold-Up

AFTER the armed bank robberies that happened in Bombay some years ago, due precautions were taken in the city whenever large amounts of money were transported from one place to another.

The arrangements took the form of armed guards in vans and were restricted to banking institutions which conveyed the cash.

The recent hold-up in Bombay, in which five men escaped with a booty of Rs. 14,800 after killing the driver of an Aarey Milk Colony van and wounding a watchman, is a reminder to the citizens that safety measures have to be taken whenever a huge amount of cash or costly valuables are being moved in the city.

It is not only banks that have to carry considerable sums of money every day; and the valuables may be jewellery worth thousands of rupees.

The gangsters and desperadoes keep a vigilant eye on such costly cargo and strike suddenly and ruthlessly.

No chances can be taken, and the precautions have to be foolproof.

As an additional measures, cash or valuables can be put in strong safes which must be fastened by chains or screwed to the van.

When criminals find that they cannot carry away the booty, acts of desperation like the Bombay armed robbery will automatically stop.

Teen-AgersRun For Snacks

Chronicle Correspondent

CHICAGO.

TEEN-AGERS never stop eating . . . or so it seems.

But there is one meal they skip more often than not and that is breakfast, according to surveys by nutrition experts at the Illinois Institute of Technology and Iowa State College.

In fact, Dr. Louise Mojonnier of the Illinois School's Home Economics Department lays the blame for the teen-age practice of "snacks throughout the day" on the lack of breakfast.

As a woman, Dr. Mojonnier realises mothers may try to provide adolescents with adequate breakfasts without making much headway.

So she suggests another tack — providing snacks that round out teen-age needs in proteins and other growth essentials.

"Why NATURALLY, YOU feel a bit sluggish, Daddy — that cabbage I cooked was full of them."

She said: "Instead of cokes, candy bars and potato chips, the snacks teen-aged boys and girls find around the house should be fruit, sandwich fixings and milk-based beverages."

Hot dogs and hamburgers always make a hit with teen-agers but to make them even more nutritious provide cheese to go along with them and bacon to wrap around the frankfurters.

BLIND DANCERS

Students of the Dadar School for the Blind perform a Garba dance.

Kung's Weekly Chat

THE LYRE BIRD HAS HAD A LONG LIFE IN PHILATELY

APART FROM THE KANGAROO, THE LYREBIRD HAS BEEN DEPICTED ON POSTAGE STAMPS ON MORE OCCASIONS AND FOR A LONGER PERIOD THAN ANY OTHER EXAMPLE OF AUSTRALIAN FAUNA.

This bird was selected because it was regarded as the most interesting of all Australian birds. It is exceedingly shy and timid and has its haunts in heavily timbered country where it is little disturbed.

In such out-of-way places the male bird displays his beautiful feathers and imitates the cries of the other birds of the forest for the benefit of his mate.

Mating time is mid-winter. The hen bird lays only one egg each year and the period of incubation is about 40 days.

The colouring of the bird is dull, and is in keeping with its surroundings. The predominant colour is dark brown, accompanied with grey as a contrast.

In this respect, and also in regard to size, there is a similarity to the pheasant, although ornithologists place it in a separate class.

The conventional manner of depicting the male bird is with the tail feathers erect at right angles to the body and this manner was adopted for the stamp design.

Under ordinary circumstances, these feathers are folded and lie in a line continuous with the body, but on the occasion of a display the feathers are spread out in the shape of the lyre, and are lifted over the bird's head and back.

It is during such phases that the bird's wonderful power of mimicry is exercised, when the cries of other birds are produced, the calls following one another continuously and without interval.

The calls of numerous birds, such as the kookaburra, magpie, cockatoo, bell bird, butcher bird, whip bird, and others, are reproduced with equal facility, and even the calls of animals, or sounds such as the chopping of wood, are imitated at times.

The bird's diet consists of insects, worms, centipedes and the like, and nature has given it large and powerful claws with which to secure its food from the earth.

★

Its first appearance was on an 8d. stamp of New South Wales issued on January 17, 1889, this being one of the denominations of a series commemorative of the centennial of the colony.

The design was the work of a Miss Devine, who had been a successful competitor in an official stamp design competition held in 1887 for the purpose of obtaining designs for the commemorative series. Miss Devine had submitted several designs and gained one first and two second awards.

Strangely, the lyrebird design was not amongst these but was subsequently adopted from one of her designs which had not gained a prize.

This 8d. stamp design was not discontinued until 1913 when all New South Wales stamp issues were replaced by the uniform series of stamps for the Commonwealth of Australia.

In the initial issue, the stamp was printed on paper watermarked with the device of a crown over "NSW" and was variously perforated, gauging 11 x 12, 12 x 11½ and 12 x 12. The colour of the stamp was lilac-rose or magenta.

In 1899, a chalk-surfaced paper, watermarked as before, was introduced. Printings were in magenta and perforations measured 12 x 11½.

The same colour and perforation was maintained when in 1902 a new shipment of the chalk-surfaced paper, which continued to be employed, was found to have the watermark devices varied in form both in regard to the shape of the crown and the letters "NSW."

A further change occurred in 1905 with the introduction of ordinary paper watermarked with the device of a crown over single-lined "A". The perforation was there before but the stamp may be found either in magenta or lilac-rose colours.

In its final form, and in magenta colour only, the 8d. lyrebird stamp was issued in 1906 printed on the type of stamp paper then being used in Victoria, this bearing the watermark device of a crown over a double-lined "A". The perforation continued as 12 x 11½.

With slight adaption, the same lyrebird design was utilised for a green 2/6d. stamp issued for use in New South Wales in 1902, it being printed on chalk-surfaced paper and perforated 12 x 11½.

The variations mentioned for 1905 and 1906 for the 8d. stamp are also relevant to the 2/6d. stamp but, additionally, the latter is to be found in the 1905 series, with perforations measuring 11 x 11 and 11½ x 11.

In both the 1905 and 1906 issues the colour was blue-green instead of green. The 8d. lilac rose stamp of 1889, perforated 11 x 12 and 12 x 12, was issued overprinted "OS" in black for use by Government departments in New South Wales but the 2/6d. escaped similar treatment as by the time it appeared (1902) official overprints of this type had been abandoned.

★

A lyrebird design was re-introduced for a 1/- stamp by the Federal Postmaster-General's Department in 1932.

The design for the stamp was prepared by an artist-engraver of the Note Printing Branch, Commonwealth Bank of Australia, Melbourne, with the assistance of the ornithologist of the National Museum.

The 1932 stamp was maintained in use until 1937 when it was reduced in size to conform with that adopted for the lower values of the completely new series introduced in that year.

In the 1932 stamp, also of 1/- denomination, the design measurements were 21.5 mm x 25.5 mm but in its smaller size were 17.5 mm by 22 mm.

The stamp was now in sheets of 160, printed on the usual small multiple Crown C of A watermarked paper and perforated 13½ x 14. The two line imprint "John Ash/Australian Note and Stamp Printer" appeared either on the marginal paper in the lower left corner of each pane, or under the middle of each pane.

The normal colour of this issue was green and shades occurred. The stamp was first issued on August 2, 1937.

The second issue of this stamp, made in March, 1941, was printed from new plates and the stamp design was slightly smaller, measuring 17.5 mm by 21.5 mm.

This issue is, however, more readily distinguishable by the altered perforation, now 14 3/4 x 14.

The same watermarked paper as before was utilised and the sheet arrangement (two panes each of 80 stamps, 8 x 10) was the same except that double lines were printed down the gutter between the panes.

The previous type of imprint was now placed uniformly in the margin below the left corner. In 1947 the form of imprint was altered to read "Printed by the Authority of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia."

There was no further change until 1953, when the imprint on the margins of sheets was discontinued. The final change occurred in November, 1956, when in accordance with the announced policy the stamp was issued on unwatermarked paper.

This is now the current type of 1/- stamp but like others with designs which have been in use for many years, it is likely that before very long the lyrebird design in its present form will be discontinued.

STAMPS AND ALBUMS

Make Ideal Gifts for all occasions. Price List Free JAL COOPER, Standard Building (above Great Western Stores), Hornby Road, Bombay.

RETURN OF SIGHT: ONE HAS TO RELEARN TO SEE

AFTER a decade of blindness, I was sitting in my parents' kitchen alone. Weird designs of floor and wall and ceiling fused and swam before me. It was like being hit a terrible blow on the head. My system could not bear the shock. Numbness filled me.

Desperately I clung to consciousness, struggling not to collapse, struggling to hang on to light and movement.

Then the doctor was there.

I could not find him with my eyes.

I saw only a vague patch of blue there at the corner. The effort to keep my eyelids open was exhausting.

His voice was deathly calm. "Are you really seeing?" "I think so." I heard myself saying, as though it were someone else's voice speaking for me.

"What colour is my suit?" he asked gently.

"Blue, I think."

He gave me a shot and talked.

Doctor Comes

I no longer remember the words, for my mind was blotting out, trying to become unconscious.

I sat, holding myself up, drained of all strength, all intelligence.

The shot made me withdraw into the deep calm of myself, far into myself. It closed out the world.

I heard myself asking him what it was.

"A light sedative. I want you to be aware of everything. This is an experience few men can ever have."

Bleared light swam slowly across my eyes. I didn't try to explain to him that it was too much of a blow, that I didn't want to be aware of it.

I wanted to be unconscious, to leave this terrifying thing.

The phone rang. I heard my mother's voice, clam in deep anguish, asking me what was happening.

I couldn't speak.

The doctor talked to her.

"Yes — he can make out colours. He's very upset. His wife is on her way over."

Mother And Dad

Later I heard a car door slam. Nerves simmered up from numbness. "Tell me who it is," I said.

"Your mother and dad."

There were movements around me. Faces were close to mine.

They were kissing me, talking in low tones.

I had to pull back to consciousness, to reassure them some way.

"Can you actually see me?" my mother asked.

"I can see you have on a green dress." I mumbled.

I COULDN'T CONTROL MY EYES ENOUGH TO SEE THEIR FACES. I WOULD SEE A PORTION OF THEIR CLOTHES AND INSTANTLY THE CEILING AND THEN A SIDE WALL AND THEN HAZE.

Talk went on around me.

I retreated into stupor until the sound of another car aroused me.

My wife and children had arrived. I staggered up from my chair.

My daughter came running in first.

For the briefest instant I concentrated beyond my strength and saw blondness and radiance there looking up at me.

"You beautiful little thing," I said, touching her cheek.

My wife was in my arms, her face beside mine.

I glimpsed black hair.

My son was tugging at my pantlegs.

I reached down, felt his short-cropped hair, but could not see him.

That first bleared view of my daughter had been like looking at the sun — blinding me to everything else.

It was there in front of my face during the next dim days.

The effort of seeing her, or perhaps the emotion, shattered me.

New Abode

I moved and talked, but I was unconscious.

I went to doctors.

There was talk of a brain injury, of medicine to increase circulation in the eyes.

There were probings and pain. I was taken to the home of my doctor's assistant where they could watch over me. We sat up. I was afraid to go to bed.

The next day, there were reporters following me.

I said "Yes" to everything. I was feeling nothing.

The news had spread all over the world.

Telegrams poured in.

I sat numb in the midst of a hurricane of activity.

I was collapsing and didn't know it.

Another day was passed, deep within myself, forced there by hypodermics and shock.

Then my doctors got tough.

They ordered me away to a hospital.

No more visitors.

No telephone calls.

I asked them if I could go and stay with the Carmelite fathers.

They thought that would be even better than the hospital.

I got a telegram from the American Foundation for the Blind congratulating me on a fine interview I gave one of the New York papers by telephone.

I had no recollection of having given it.

Father Augustin, Prior of Mount Carmel Seminary, came to get me.

Then a feeling of blankness and safety came over me.

I recall nothing else until a monk awakened me and told me it was Sunday.

MY LAST RECOLLECTION OF SIGHT, TEN YEARS BEFORE, HAD BEEN IN A BENEDICTINE MONASTERY IN FRANCE.

My slow return to sight was to be accomplished in a Carmelite house — a house of peace that was to contain the most intimately dramatic events of my life.

I began to come around on Sunday.

Four days had been lost in a haze.

I recall only one experience during those first sleep-filled days at Mount Carmel.

I woke up and saw the shadowy figure of a large man standing beside my bed.

I spoke to him. He remained quiet, motionless. I spoke to him again and when he didn't answer, I became frightened.

I finally reached out and touched plaster. I learned later that it was a life-size statue of St. Joseph which the seminarians had put in my cell beside my bed!

Many people have wondered what it might be like to see again after such a long time of blindness.

Sight does not return full-blown suddenly.

You have to learn to see again, like a newborn infant.

You have to learn to use muscles to focus.

CONCLUDED

By

John Howard Griffin

Purna Project Will Bring Prosperity To Parbhani

THE district of Parbhani in Aurangabad Division is often visited by conditions of scarcity —and sometimes famine.

The 250-mile-long Purna river which rises in the bills of Aurangabad district and wends its way through Parbhani district to join the Godavari near the Purna railway station drains a total area of 5,870 square miles.

Except for a small breached anicut in Kannad taluka, however, there has been no irrigation work so far on this river. A survey the conditions prevailing in the region pointed to the exploitation of the irrigational potentialities of this river as the only means of ameliorating the lot of the population inhabiting the scarcity-ridden district.

The scheme for the construction of an irrigation project on the Purna, which was recently inaugurated by Bombay's Chief Minister, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, therefore, does not merely fulfil a long-felt need. The project, when completed, bids fair to bring prosperity and well-being to the people of Parbhani district.

THE SCOPE

The project scheme has been drawn up in accordance with the recommendations of the Central Water and Power Commission. Estimated to cost Rs. 7,31,76,000, inclusive of Rs. 150 lakhs for the hydro-power scheme, the project comprises two dams, one at Yeldari and another at Siddeshwar, and an irrigation canal.

The Yeldari dam, which will be 6,090 feet in length, will have a catchment area of 2,800 square miles. It will facilitate the storage of 25,000 metric cubic feet of water and generate about 4,500 KW of electricity. The industrial centres at Nanded, Parbhani, Sailu, Basmat, Jintur, Hingoli, Kalamnuri and Pathri will receive power from this station.

The 20,800-foot-long pickup dam at Siddeshwar, about 40 miles from Yeldari, will have a catchment area of 2,970 square miles and a storage capacity of 7,824 metric cubic feet for diversion and regulation of water for irrigation. The total cost of these two dams is computed to be Rs. 209.88 lakhs and Rs. 134.74 lakhs respectively.

The irrigation canal, estimated to cost Rs. 237.14 lakhs, will cover a length of 34 miles and discharge 1,050 cusecs of water at its head. Its gross and net commanded area will be 2,93,003 and 2,46,792 acres respectively.

The estimates of expenditure indicated above include a provision for payment of compensation to villages which will be submerged in the process of implementation of the scheme. In all 27 villages consisting of 2,000 houses are expected to come under submergence, and they will be entitled to a compensation of Rs. 68,570 per village.

Out of the gross commanded area of 2,93,003 acres, 1,60,000 acres of land is proposed to be irrigated. The cropping scheme will include 45,000 acres each of the cotton and kharif crops, while the rabi crop will cover 40,000 acres. Besides, the sugarcane crop and fruit gardens will have an area of 10,000 acres each, and another 10,000 acres will be set apart for paddy cultivation.

FINANCIAL RETURNS

The financial returns of any project are both direct and indirect. While the former can be estimated to an appreciable extent though not fully, the latter cannot be estimated at all, although they contribute a sizable share to the total returns.

The direct revenue from the project, estimated at Rs. 26.57 lakhs per annum, will accrue from such sources as the assessment of land, interest on betterment contribution, power supply and sales tax on the sale of produce from the irrigated crops. As against a total interest of Rs. 25.61 lakhs per annum on capital, the net return works out to about 3.64 per cent on the capital outlay of Rs. 731.76 lakhs.

This return will be fully realised after 75 years from the year of the commencement of the project. The accumulated interest will have been paid up during the intervening period.

Preliminary work in connection with the Purna Project has started well. Minor works such as the construcion of roads, and building schemes for water supply to construction camps are in progress. The preliminary works at Siddeshwar dam are nearing completion, and those at Yeldari dam will be completed very shortly.

Miss Helen Keller, one of the great women of our time, was deprived of sight, speech and hearing in infancy. But her curiosity is immense. In the Philippines it was a carabao, that sturdy animal which is the most important beast of burden and the farmers' best friend, which Miss Keller "looked" at with her sensitive fingers.

PARIS GIRLS USE FLOWER BAIT TO BAG HUSBANDS

Chronicle Correspondent

PARIS.

LOOKING for a husband, gals? Say it with flowers. Tuck a flower in your hair above your left ear.

This charming custom has been imported to France by film actress Maea Flohr from her native land Tahiti.

A flower over the left ear means you are neither engaged nor married but free for romance.

talking of BOOKS

Science Sees Man As A Robot

SCIENCE AND HUMAN LIFE. By J. A. V. Butler. Published by Pergamon Press, London. Pages 162. Price 15s.

THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE IN THE LAST CENTURY HAS RAISED FUNDAMENTAL QUESTIONS REGARDING THE CHARACTER AND STATUS OF MAN.

As studies of the nervous and glandular systems of man have thrown light on the mechanisms through which the human being operates, there has arisen a tendency to look upon man as a robot—more complex perhaps than robots constructed so far, but nevertheless a robot in essence.

Whether this view is in fact correct is a question of the most far-reaching importance. A mechanistic view of the character of the human being would perhaps justify the kind of society that is postulated in a totalitarian State.

A rejection of such a view would provide scientific support for the democratic philosophy and thus justify the rejection of totalitarianism in the governance of human society.

In this book, Prof. J. A. V. Butler examines the fundamental problem of the character of the human being in the light of the evidence so far made available by scientific research.

To do this, Prof. Butler shows first how scientific views of life in general and human nature in particular have been arrived at and writes on their meaning and limitations.

These views are placed in the wider context of the age-long and universal attempts of all human societies to discover for themselves some meaning in their experiences and to formulate a working theory of life.

IMPLICATIONS

It is true of course that science cannot provide as yet definite answers to many questions.

Yet, much new information has undoubtedly been obtained which has enlarged our knowledge both of life in general and human life in particular.

The author attempts to put this information in its proper perspective and to discuss its human implications.

The author's style is fascinating. His explanation is simple, his argument convincing. The overall approach is an intensely human one.

Yet, there is no desire to deny the genuinely materialistic aspects of the human character as they have been highlighted by recent discoveries

To those who have not so far attempted to get a view of latest scientific discoveries, this book will provide a good introduction.

—H.

MAKE YOUR OWN SAILS

MAKE YOUR OWN SAILS. By R. M. Bowker and S. A. Budd. Published by Macmillan and Co. Pages 137. Price 10s. 6d. net.

A book entitled "Make Your Own Sails" by R. M. Bowker and S. A. Budd has been published by Macmillan & Co. which will be of interest to those who desire to make their own sails.

This book will also be of interest to yachtsmen in general as it gives an idea of maintenance and care of sails.

The actual cutting and manufacture of sail, though requiring skill and technique, is a mechanical process, but on the other hand the designing of sail requires great sailing experience and ability.

In India, the sails of the different country boats are of various sizes and designs, each of them no doubt cut to the size and shape which will give maximum speed and safety to the boat on which it is to be used.

The yachts in Bombay Harbour are rigged mainly with two types of sail, viz. the Bermudian and the Gaff mainsails. The sizes of both these sails are given in the original plans of the yachts and have to be strictly adhered to, if the owner wishes to enter his yacht in a race meant for its class.

A careful selection of material used in the manufacture of sails must be made as the durability and the work taken from the sails depends very much on it.

The writer knows one yacht rigged in Bombay with sails made from ordinary drill cloth. Although cut to the original size and pattern, the sails could hardly be called perfect.

We recommend the book to all persons who wish to advance their knowledge of sails and sailmaking.

—R. M. C.

"Still no sign of a ship — thank goodness."

Working Girl's Day-Dreams

OFFICE WIFE. By Jerry Weil. Published by The New American Library, New York Price 50 cents.

This is a realistic story of life in the offices of New York. It tells of the women who work in these offices and their relationships with their executives.

Thousands of girls are seen every morning in these offices with dreams of marrying the boss and living a life of luxury but who very frequently have to settle for merely free love instead.

The author, who spent two years with the army in Korea is a graduate of the University of Missouri School of Journalism.

He has worked as a copy-writer of two of the leading advertising agencies and it is presumably this experience which explains the setting of the earlier part of the book.

The author has created a very significant character in the shape of Eileen Tomlin, who ends up with the realisation that what she wants really is a home and a nice husband and not the love with which she has become so familiar in spite of its flashy sides.

—H.

SUCCESS BOOKS

Law of Success, by Napoleon Hill, Rs. 16.
What all the world's A-Seeking (The vital law of true life, true greatness, power & happiness), by R. W. Trine. Rs. 3.44.
Peace of Mind. The Greatest Gift in all the World, by J. L. Liebman. Rs. 3.37.
Get More Out of Life, by A. J. Gilardi. Rs. 4.87.
How to Win Friends and Influence People, by Dale Carnegie, Rs. 7.15.

TARAPOREVALA'S
"Treasure House of Books",
210, Dr. D. Naoroji Rd., Bombay 1.

Sarvodaya Approach To Plans

PLANNING FOR SARVODAYA. Published by Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh, Rajghat, Kashi. Pages 124. Price Re. 1.

WHILE the plans for the industrialisation of the country are being implemented, the Government also claims to be wedded to the philosophy of Sarvodaya.

The Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh has brought out this little booklet presenting the basic principles of economic planning on the Sarvodaya model.

"Sarvodaya," it is claimed, "visualises a revolution in the outlook and ways of living that prevail in our society."

It aims at the creation of a new society, the establishment of a non-violent social order.

This book presents the principles of Sarvodaya in its attempts to create public opinion in support of its programmes and point of view.

—H.

'CHAIN OF EVENTS' TO AN ACCIDENT

Chronicle Correspondent
NEW YORK.

A new survey of traffic accidents by the University of Michigan points up the importance of being in mental and physical shape when driving a car.

The study showed about one in every five persons was distracted by a personal problem or an abnormal physical condition the moment before the accident.

Dr. Bruce Greenshields, who is in charge of the study, says it points up the "chain of events" leading to an accident.

New Champion Of Unpopular Cause

IN DEFENCE OF COLONIES, By Sir Alan Burns. Published by George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., London. Pages 328. Price 25s.

AT A TIME WHEN ANTI-COLONIALISM HAS BECOME SO POPULAR HE WOULD INDEED BE A BOLD MAN WHO WOULD RISE IN DEFENCE OF COLONIALISM.

Sir Alan Burns has a background of 42 years in the colonial service of which six were spent as Governor of the Gold Coast.

Later he became the permanent representative of the United Kingdom on the U.N. Trusteeship Council.

The principal thesis of the author is that colonial questions have been largely misrepresented in the Press and in the organs of the United Nations.

The growth of a large anti-colonial bloc and the opportunistic attitude of the Soviets have, according to him, contributed to the creation of a situation in which the colonial powers have been represented in the darkest colours.

Critics

In his introduction he points out:

"It is significant that the severest criticisms of 'colonialism' come from the representatives of nations whose treatment of indigenous peoples is deplorable, and whose Governments are the most notorious for tyranny, inefficiency or corruption.

"Those nations which have stable Governments and all of whose peoples enjoy personal liberty and equality are seldom critical of others, having no need for a smokes-screen to cover their own shortcomings."

The work is divided into three parts. The first part deals with the general attack on British colonialism and the achievements of the British colonial administration.

Powerful Case

Here the author covers, in separate chapters, the attitudes of the United States, the Soviet Union, India, the Latin American countries and other States throughout the world.

It is this part which in a sense will be found most interesting.

One of the most interesting chapters in this part deals with the problems of self-government.

One might not agree with the views of the author, but it is difficult to deny that he makes out a powerful case for his own thesis.

Since the Indian attitude on this question is specifically dealt with and India claims in fact to be one of the most important anti-colonial countries are acknowledged, the views expressed in this book should be of special interest to us.

Part two deals with specific claims to British colonial territories covering such problems as those of Aden, Cyprus, Gibraltar, etc.

In conclusion, the author insists that while some kind of international body is necessary, he wails that the United Nations in its present form and with its present approach to world problems is a disappointment and does little good.

H. E.

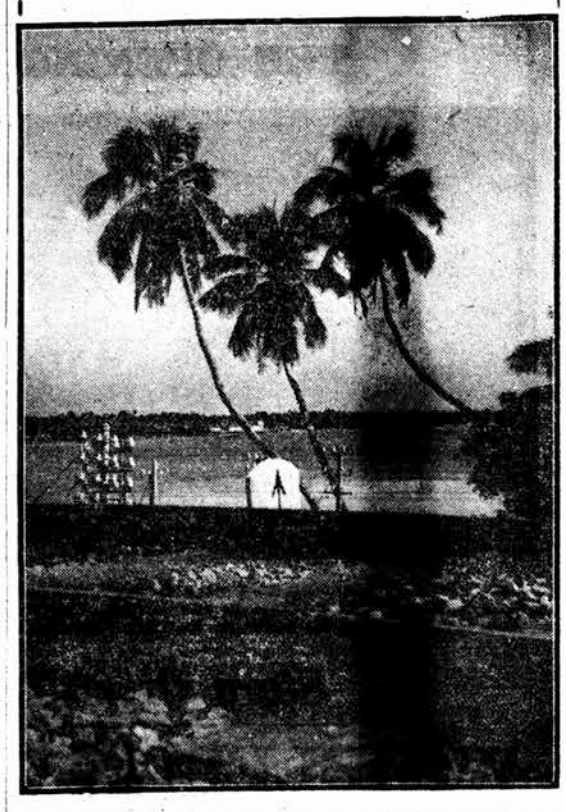
Indian Art Show In Lithuania

VILNIUS.

More than 800 exhibits are on show at the exhibition of Indian art which opened in Vilnius last week.

The exhibition has been arranged by the Moscow State Museum of Oriental Cultures.

Awaiting The Monsoon



In lashing monsoon showers, with dark clouds promising unending downpour coconut palms sway with the wind and seem to enjoy the season.

STRIKING POSE

Merrill Colebrook wears a fabulous short evening dress in the new Festival Flame colour satin heavily embroidered in crystal and gold. She makes a striking picture as she poses against an unusual head cast by Stephen Sykes at the exhibition 'Festival of Women' on view at the Empire Pool, Wembley.

GERMAN NATURALIST PREDICTED U.S. ROLE IN THE PHILIPPINES

MANILA.

A GERMAN-NATURALIST WHO TOURED THE FAR EAST AND SOJOURNED IN THE PHILIPPINES FOR SIX MONTHS IN 1860 HAD FORETOLD WITH UNEARTHLY ACCURACY—25 YEARS BEFORE IT HAPPENED—THAT AMERICA WOULD COME TO THIS ISLAND REPUBLIC.

The German scholar, Foedor Jagor, made his prediction in his book "Travels in the Philippines" published in the Spanish language in 1875.

Oddly enough, the U.S. dispatched Admiral George Dewey (then Commodore) and his small fleet in 1900 to sink the Spanish fleet at the Manila Bay and storm the capital.

The disciples of John Paul Jones did just that—efficiently.

Jagor's book did not only foresee that destiny would not give the U.S. any choice but to develop and "bring to their highest prosperity" all Spanish colonies on earth, not excluding the Philippines.

The book was also the exact rough draft of the national development of the Filipino people and its foreign relations.

The globe-trotting German wrote that the spread of American influence over this country was inevitable.

By Guillermo H. A. Santos

However, he felt the Filipinos should be fundamentally equipped to face stiff international competition because "under Spain, the Philippines had dreamed away their best days."

The prediction had greatly influenced Dr. Jose Rizal, the Philippine national hero, who was executed by the Spanish colonial authorities in 1896 for his one-man crusade towards education and better living standards of his people—Jagor's very idea of fundamentally preparing a people for prosperity.

At the time Jagor visited the Philippines, the Spanish conquistadores were at the peak of their oppression of the territory's inhabitants, suppressing faeedom and holding them "without power of turning it (the Philippines) to any useful account."

However, Jagor said liberty's stocks in the islands would inevitably reach new highs.

He wrote:

".....the colony can no longer be kept secluded from the world. Every facility afforded for commercial intercourse is a blow to the old system, and a great step made in the direction of broad and liberal reforms.

"The more foreign capital and foreign ideas and customs are introduced, increasing the prosperity, enlightenment, and self-esteem of the population, the more impatiently will the existing evils be endured...."

THE GERMAN SCHOLAR PRESAGED THE EVENTUAL COLLAPSE OF THE SPANISH RULE IN THE ISLANDS DUE TO GRAFT AND CORRUPTION PREVALENT THEN.

He said:

"Government monopolies rigorously maintained, insolent disregard and neglect of the half-castes and powerful creoles, and the example of the United States, were the chief reasons of the downfall of the American possession.

"The same causes threaten ruin in the Philippines."

Same Method

Jagor noted in his "Travels in the Philippines" America's success in the former Spanish colonies in Latin America at the time by using the horse and the plough against Spanish oppression.

He said the same method will be aplied in the Philippines.

He continued:

"The Philippines will escape the action of the two great neighbouring powers all the less for the fact that neither they nor their metropolis find their condition of a stable and well-balanced nature."

Jagor had stretched his elongated vision into the Phillippines' role as the crossroad of international trade in this section of the earth with Russia, China (the mainland) and America as the decisive factors.

Little is known about Jagor in the Philippines. Not even a photograph is traceable.

But this much is known: Historical records concurred with his predictions.

"Serves you right for poking your nose into other people's business!"

OLD MANUSCRIPTS CAUSE TIFF BETWEEN NATIONS

By John Erye Hanlin

COPENHAGEN.

A LITTLE-KNOWN BUT DEEPLY FELT CONFLICT WITHIN THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANISATION HAS DEVELOPED OVER SOME CENTURIES-OLD MANUSCRIPTS WHOSE ONLY VALUE IS HISTORICAL.

What started as "friendly strife" between Icelandic and Danish scholars has culminated in a suggestion by a newspaper which speaks for Iceland's government that that nation refuse to send an Ambassador here until the conflict is broken.

Briefly, the contention revolves around Danish possession of thousands of medieval Icelandic manuscripts.

They are the products of the 12th and 13th centuries, perhaps the most notable literature of the Middle Ages.

GOLD MINE

Altogether the thousands of works concerning the lives of early settlers on the island, Nordic history, mythology and religion give islanders perhaps a clearer notion of their origin than any other nation in the Western world.

This scholastic gold-mine — it has included the elder and younger Eddas, root sources for the stories on which Richard Wagner based his operatic Ring Cycle — is stored away at the University of Copenhagen and in the royal library.

For the last half century, Iceland has been demanding the return of its literary treasure.

It was the one request made by the islanders when final ties were dissolved with Denmark in 1944 and Iceland became an independent republic.

The entire situation came to a head with a recent article in Timmin, the organ of Iceland's Prime Minister.

The story said that Dr. Sigurdur Nordal, the scholarly Ambassador to Denmark, would soon resign and that influential circles believe no successor should be appointed until the Danes agree to return the manuscripts.

IRISH BLOOD

Dr. Nordal, however, said today that the newspaper's attitude was that of a private citizen and did not reflect government views.

He suggested that Irish blood in the Icelanders' veins may be behind much of the difficulty.

Iceland was discovered by Irish mariners in the eighth century, and Dr. Nordal thinks there was considerable intermarriage.

"Maybe that's why we give you Americans so much trouble today," he laughed, referring to Iceland's efforts to get rid of U. S. air bases on the island.

"YOU KNOW THE IRISH — THEY ASK WHO'S IN POWER, THEN JOIN THE OPPOSITION."

Mr. Walter Tucker, engineer, explains a feature of the Voice of America Control Panel to Dr. Narayana Menon, Director of All India Radio, Madras.

World Bank Reports On Syrian Economy

THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF SYRIA. Report of a Mission organised by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Published by The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore. Pages 486. Price dol. 7.50.

THE VARIOUS MISSIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ORGANISED BY THE WORLD BANK IN RESPONSE TO INVITATIONS FROM THE GOVERNMENTS OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES HAVE PRODUCED EXCELLENT STUDIES OF THE ECONOMIES OF THESE COUNTRIES AND OF THE ESSENTIALS FOR THEIR DEVELOPMENT.

The World Bank Mission to Syria visited that country in 1954 and the report as presented to the President of the World Bank was transmitted to that country in March, 1955.

The report of the mission contained in this volume consists of two parts.

Part I of the report presents the Mission's recommendations for the organisation and financing of a five-year development programme for Syria.

Specific Plans

It throws considerable light on the approach of the World Bank to the problems of economic development in underdeveloped countries.

The programme as recommended is mainly one for Government investment, but some measures that are likely to stimulate private investment are also suggested.

The report notes that the Syrian economy has improved much during the last two decades due almost entirely to private enterprise.

"But now," it emphasises, "the economy has reached the stage where Government must take a more active part, especially in such large-scale projects as irrigation and electrification, so that Syria's considerable economic potential may be fully realised."

Part II contains a series of chapters giving a wealth of detailed information on Syria's international economic position, public finance, agriculture, irrigation, industry, power, transport and communications, and social services.

The report will prove useful to all those interested in the problems of the economic development of underdeveloped countries.

—H. E.

Wrong Line

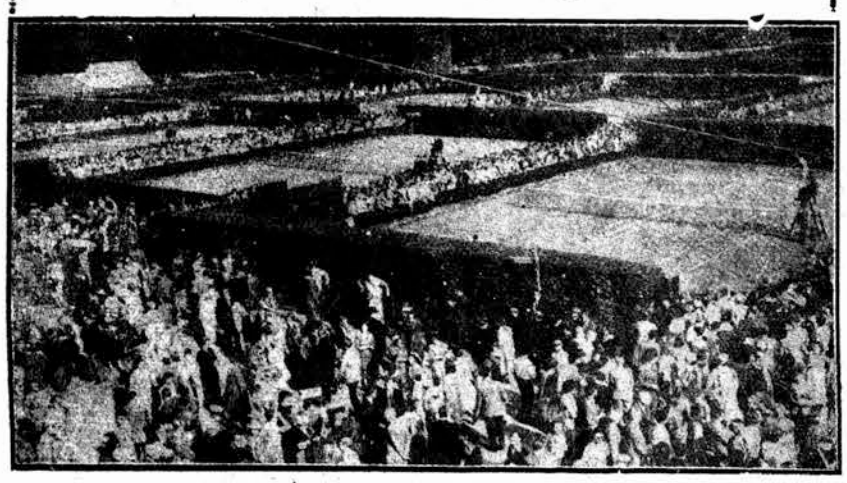
A man was making a telephone call when the lines became crossed, and he interrupted two ladies discussing clothes.

"What line do you think you are on?" demanded a female voice.

"It sounds like a clothes line," said the man as he rang off.

SPORT CHRONICLE

THE OPENING DAY



This is the usual opening day's scene at the Wimbledon tennis courts, where the world's formost tournament is staged in the summer. This year the Wimbledon Championships start tomorrow. Here the spectators are seen swarming the sidelines of the outside court.

Soccer Is Gradually Replacing Basketball As China's Supreme Sport

There's No Horse Racing There

"SPORT FORMS A MOST IMPORTANT PART IN THE LIVES OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE TODAY. SHARP AT 4 P. M. ON ALL WORKING DAYS, EVERY BOY, YOUTH AND MAN IS COMPELLED TO REPORT AT HIS ASSIGNED STADIUM AND, FOR ONE HOUR OR MORE, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF EXPERT COACHES, TAKE PART IN THE SPORT OR SPORTS WHICH HE LIKES BEST."

This was what was told by a Ceylon official whose tour was sponsored by the Ceylon-China Friendship Society and the purpose of whose trip was to study sport in general, and soccer in particular, in China.

This official, who visited Canton, Hankow, Peking, Shanghai, Tien Sin Hang Chow, Shen Yang (Mugden) and many other places, was amazed at the high standard of all sports in China. Their approach to the various games, their technique and their concentration on the games itself was something entirely different to what prevailed elsewhere.

STADIA GALORE

During his travels he visited no less than 53 top class stadia. "Every one of them was a hive of activity," he said. Not only were there all forms of outdoor games but every stadium had a magnificent gymnasium and every kind of indoor games was also provided in the spacious rooms on the upper floors.

Every stadium was state-controlled and the management of those wonderful organisations was as smoothly carried out as a well-oiled machine.

In the Peking stadium, there were six swimming pools, every one of them of Olympic dimensions, and the judges' enclosure was a comfortable air conditioned chamber under the pool with a two-foot strip of magnifying glass through which the judges saw the whole of the finishing line.

PHOTO FINISHES WERE ALSO HANDED DOWN AT THE FINISH OF EVERY EVENT.

BASKETBALL REIGNS

Basketball was about the most popular game is several parts of China.

In Shanghai alone there were ten thousand basketball courts. Hundreds of players displayed great skill at the game which was played at a terrific pace.

The courts were indoor as well as outdoor.

In the Peking stadium, and several others too, electrically controlled boards flashed the scores and the names of the scorers in every basketball match. The average attendance at these matches was anything between 12,000 and 15,000 wildly yelling fans.

Tournaments were started and completed within a couple of days. Matches were started as early as 2 p.m. and continued till late at night under floodlights.

It was grand to see the sporting spirit of the players who very often took part in two or even three matches a day without a murmur.

NO RACING

There was no horse racing in China.

ALL THE RACE COURSES HAD BEEN USED FOR THE BUILDING OF THE STADIA.

Cricket was also not very popular in the country and although a little of it had been played in the past that too was gradually dying off now.

The people of China were very proud of their advancement and achievements in sport. They took to lawn tennis only a few years back and were already nearing world class.

Practice, more practice and yet more practice was what the coaches insisted upon and the state did not hesitate to spend any amount on the improvement of the players.

One of the secrets of the success of the Chinese in sport and their present high standard was that the state was prepared to spend on inviting foreign teams to tour China and also to send their own teams out to foreign countries.

Chinese players were thus able to learn and gain plenty of experience.

SOCCER SUPREME

Soccer reigned supreme in many parts of China and was making vast strides towards ousting basketball from top place in the other parts as well.

There were no football clubs in China. They were all Unions.

For example there were the Locomotive Union, the Silk Workers Union and so on.

All these Football Unions came under the control of the All-China Football Federation and were state supported.

The style of soccer was entirely original.

They kept the ball on the ground as much as possible and seldom or never was the ball played with the head.

EVERY PLAYER WAS TAUGHT TO DRAW AN OPPONENT BEFORE PASSING THE BALL.

Even when a corner kick was taken, the ball was always kicked towards the top of the penalty area line where the centre-half would be waiting to receive it and start a move.

For every position on the football field, there was a weight allocated and it was only players who could fulfil the weight requirements as closely as possible that stood the best chance of selection.

WEIGHT ALLOCATION

The goal-keeper had to be a light weight but agile and strong especially in the arms.

Both full-backs had to be heavy and burly. The three half-backs had to be welter-weights with the centre-half carrying a little more weight.

The two wingers and the centre-forward had to be middle-weights while the two insides were preferably bantams.

This was what was called 'the weighing and scaling of players.'

Even the ball was weighed and measured before a match.

The ball has no lacing and could be inflated with an ordinary bicycle inflator through a valve.

It seals up automatically when it has received the correct amount of air.

TOP SECRET

Whilst in China, the official studied very closely the method of selecting a representative side.

This was called the "sources of selection." He also learned the methods of training a selected team.

His stay in China was no holiday. He had to be out at 5 a.m. every day with the other trainers, coaches and players on the field and go through the entire course.

Story Of 80-Year-Old Tournament

WIMBLEDON VICTORY FULFILS DREAM OF WORLD'S TENNIS STARS

By JOHN MACADAM

LAWN TENNIS is played in more countries throughout the world than any other game, but, wherever it is played and in whatever palatial enclosures, there is one tournament above all others that players of every nationality dream of winning—Wimbledon, the international tournament held by the All-England Lawn Tennis Club on the outskirts of London.

The championships, which begin on June 24, have been going on, apart from the interruption of the two World Wars, for 80 years. Each year the entries come from further and further afield; and each year more and more spectators seek to throng the famous Centre and No. 1 Courts (which have numbered and reserved seats), the outside courts, where the rule for spectators is "first come, first served," and the lovely lawns.

A total of some 300,000 enthusiasts visited Wimbledon last year, and such is the international attraction of the place that already the authorities have returned to unsuccessful applicants for tickets 15,500 cheques for 12 guineas and 2,500 cheques for four guineas.

'HALL OF FAME' PERSONALITY

Hazel Wightman, winner of more than fifty national titles, was among those elected to the National Tennis "Hall of Fame."

MODEST BEGINNINGS

Yet, when the first championships were staged in 1877, they were on a very modest scale, and there was little indication that the new game of lawn-tennis — which grew out of a typically English desire for something a little more lively than croquet—was one day to sweep the world.

British Army officers introduced the game to Bermuda, whence it was easily transplanted to the United States. Brazil and India next took it up, and then British visitors introduced it to the continent of Europe, first in Germany, which has never managed to produce a Wimbledon men's champion (von Cramm, as runner-up to Britain's F. J. Perry in 1935 and 1936 and to Donald Budge of the U.S.A. in 1937, was nearest) but did find a women's champion in Cilly Ausssem in 1931.

The game then spread through France and, most significant leap of all, to Australia, which is now established with the United States as the most potent force in world tennis.

Before the end of the last century, the Scandinavian countries, Switzerland, Argentina, Holland, Jamaica, Greece, Turkey, the Lebanon, Egypt, South Africa and Colombia had taken up the new, exciting game.

Now the world plays it and pays homage every June to the world centre of it all—that pleasant, wooded London suburb of Wimbledon.

THE CHAMPIONSHIPS TOOK A LITTLE TIME TO CATCH THE PUBLIC IMAGINATION. IN 1885 THERE WERE ONLY 23 ENTRIES AND A CROWD OF 3,500. THEN THE FAMED DOHERTY BROTHERS BEGAN THEIR REIGN, WHICH LASTED FROM 1897 UNTIL 1906.

The brothers not only attracted bigger crowds in each successive year of their supremacy, but also held off all attempts from abroad to capture the Wimbledon crown.

MECCA OF TENNIS

Some of the famous courts at Wimbledon where players from all over the world will compete in the world championships.

It was only when they retired in 1906 that the oversea challenge became strong enough to give Wimbledon the truly international character it has today.

The great Australian-New Zealand pair of Norman Brookes and Tony Wilding came along to hold off the increasing strength of the Americans, and before World War I the title never went outside the British Commonwealth.

SENSATIONAL PERSONALITIES

During that war there was little tennis in Europe and none at all at Wimbledon, but America was more fortunately placed and the game there was consolidated.

After the war Wimbledon shot into intense popularity, thanks largely to the brilliant play of the American, W. T. Tilden, and to the sensational personality of the mercurial Frenchwoman Suzanne Lenglen, who staggered the staid English by wearing a bandeau and gartered stockings.

Wimbledon had never seen anything like her, but the brilliance of her play captivated everyone and she reigned for years as a supreme favourite.

More crowds poured in to see the famous French "Four Musketeers" — Rene Lacoste, Jean Borotra (the "Bounding Basque" whose spectacular play at the net earned him the nickname), Henri Cochet, and Jacques Brugnon. Their reign, in turn, was halted by the tremendous drive of Britain's F. J. Perry and the classicist H. W. Austin.

Between the two World Wars, Wimbledon had the unusual distinction of having a member of the British Royal Family competing. This was the then Duke of York, afterwards to become King George VI who, with his equerry, Sir Louis Greig, was eliminated in the first round of the men's doubles.

ERA OF AMERICAN SUPREMACY

After World War II, in which Wimbledon was bombed — some said by a German pilot who had failed there! — there came an era of American supremacy, with such formidable women as little Maureen Connolly to follow on the heels of such artists of the Centre Court as Helen Wills, Alice Marble, and many other from across the Atlantic.

THIS YEAR THE AMERICAN THREAT IS NOT SO FORMIDABLE, AND BRITAIN'S SHIRLEY BLOOMER IS BELIEVED TO HAVE A VERY GOOD CHANCE TO WIN THE WOMEN'S SINGLES.

Such is his new-gained fitness and his current form that Jaroslav Drobny, self-exiled Czech and now an Egyptian, is strongly fancied to carry off the men's title despite his comparatively advanced age for a champion.

Whether he does so or not, Wimbledon will still be Wimbledon, the Mecca of every tennis player everywhere.

MUCH IN COMMON

Maureen Connolly and Ken Rosewall, both distinguished themselves at a very young age. "Little Mo" won the U.S. National championships at 17, and Ken, at the same age, played in the Davis Cup Challenge round. Both are clean base-liners, both are the same age (22) and both are now professionals.

Chess—An Asian Game—Is 2,000 YearsOld

SITTING round a table in the History Department of the London School of Oriental and African Studies recently, three post-graduate students from the Sub-Continent and a member of the School Staff took part in an ancient form of chess.

It was made possible through the researches of Dr. R. K. Warder, a lecturer at Edinburgh University, who has been making a special study of the surviving literature on this game.

Dr. Warder has been able to reconstruct the rules and procedures, but some doubtful points still remain.

The demonstration game was played before an invited audience.

In the introductory remarks, Dr. Warder pointed out that almost all that was known about the game from an obscure mediaeval text, and a few references in literature.

2,000-YEAR-OLD GAME

There was every reason to believe, said Dr. Warder, that the game was at least 2,000 years old.

IT WAS BORROWED FROM THE SUB-CONTINENT BY THE PERSIANS BY WHOM IT WAS DEVELOPED INTO SOMETHING RESEMBLING THE MODERN GAME OF CHESS.

From, Persia it spread throughout the Muslim world and ultimately reached Europe. It also reached China where it was given distinctive features.

The four players who gave the demonstration used pieces improvised from a modern set of chessmen.

The game differs considerably from modern chess, being played by four players with eight pieces each — a king, a ship, a horse, an elephant and four pawns.

Play is determined by throwing two four-sided dice, the sides of which are numbered two, three, four and five.

Each player thus has two moves, a throw of two allowing him to move his ship, three his horse, four his elephant and five his king or pawn.—BIS.

WINNER AND RUNNER-UP

Vatsala Naik (left) the winner of the recently concluded Students' Y.M.C.A. Open Table Tennis Championship. She beat Sudha Bhagwat (right) in the final.

Competitive Bidding

BUSINESS DOUBLE OF AN ADVERSE CONTRACT, SHOULD BE CAREFULLY 'WEIGHED'

By Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

WHEN YOU CONSIDER A BUSINESS DOUBLE OF AN ADVERSE CONTRACT, YOU SHOULD BEAR THREE THINGS IN MIND.

FIRST: CAN you defeat the contract which the opponents have reached?

SECOND: If the opponents run out to another contract, can that, too, be defeated?

THIRD: and most important: Will the double help the declarer in the play of the cards to such an extent that he may make a contract that would ordinarily be defeated?

If the answer to any of these three questions is unfavourable, don't double.

The following hand should be convincing.

Vul:
E-W

NORTH

S 6 2
H Q 10 8 6
D K J 9 5 4
C A 10

WEST	EAST
S Q J 7	S K 3
H A 7 2	H K J 9 4 3
D A 8 3	D 6
C K Q 5 3	C J 9 7 6 4

SOUTH (D)

S A 10 9 8 5 4
H 5
D Q 10 7 2
C 8 2

The bidding:

South	West
Pass	1 N T
3 spades	3 N T
Pass	4 hearts
North	East
Pass	3 hearts
Dbl.	4 clubs
Dbl.	All Pass

In the face of the opponents' strong bidding, South's overcall of three spades was purely defensive.

He was hoping either to indicate a good lead to his partner or to offer a penalty that might be less than the value of the opponents' game.

North should have realised this and refrained from doubling three no-trump. Had he passed, East would have been content with the contract.

A diamond opening would set three no-trump two tricks; or a spade lead—followed by a shift to diamonds—would put it down one.

Warned by the double, East decided to seek a safer spot. When he rescued at four clubs, West properly went back to hearts—the cheaper game.

PASSING PROFITABLE

North might still have collected a profit by passing, but his trump holding looked good to him. His double warned East of the bad break, and helped him make the hand.

South made the best lead, a diomond. West's ace won; the ace of hearts was taken, a second trump was played, and East finessed the nine!

When South showed out of trumps, East was home. He knocked out the club ace, trumped the diamond return, played another club to dummy, and then picked up North's remaining trumps.

South won the last two tricks with the ace of spades and a diamond.

By way of self-justification, North remarked that his partner's three-spade bid was pretty weak. But North—not South—was the one most at fault.

SPORTQUIZ

1. **One woman table tennis player has won the Bombay State title five years in succession. Can you name her, and the years?**
2. **Which county played for four years without winning a match in the English County Cricket Championship?**
3. **Should a footballer be penalised for rejoining the play after treatment for injury, etc., without the referee's permission?**
4. **The Ranji Trophy is the trophy for cricket championship of India. Can you name its equivalents in Australia, South Africa and New Zealand?**
5. **Who are holders of the Services Hockey title in India? When was the championship inaugurated?**
6. **Who holds India's running high jump record and what is the height?**

(Answers on Page 16)

Puzzles and Pastimes for Everybody!

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IT'S a sign you know signs and symbols if you can identify at least fifteen of the twenty representations shown above. These arbitrary marks are found in the fields of finance, math, astronomy, music, electricity, weather, etc. Most are fairly well known.

One or two may apply in more than one field, in which case other answers are acceptable. Answers are listed in order of appearance from left to right in horizontal rows.

Answers: First row—dollar sign, astronomical sign for the planet Venus, pi, druggist's sign, musical clef. Second row—weatherman's symbol for a thunderstorm, division sign, number, copyright. Fourth row—symbol for at, sign, symbol for a pound (sng, money), therefore, care of, Third row—percent, ampersand (meaning and), equal sign, symbol for Rx (prescription). Fifth row—ohm, degree (temperature), diameter, electricity, perpendicular, infinity, natural sign (music).

What's the Answer?

IF a specialist advised you that you needed a porcelain jacket, where would you wear it?

Answer: Over a tooth.

Fingertip Fun

A TYPEWRITER can be a source of many amusing pastimes, even for those who do not type.

Here is a typewriter game, for instance, that anyone can play. It's called Keyboard Charades.

Object is to portray well known quotations, words, proper names, etc., typographically, and then have someone identify them. Each charade is accompanied by a written or oral clue. These are clues for examples below:

Clue A: A famous saying denoting strength of will.

Clue B: Cryptic reply to a wiseacre.

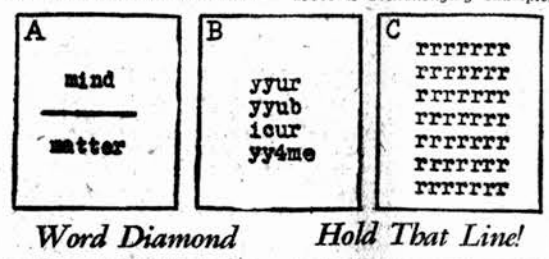
Clue C: A famous group in American history.

Can you figure them out?

Answers: A—Mind over matter. B—Too wise you are, too wise you be; I see you are too wise for me (2 y's u r, etc). C—Forty-niners (49 r's).

CAN YOU COPY ME?

ANYONE who's ever tried making typewriter designs knows that it's not easy. Even with a pattern to follow, an enormous amount of patience and concentration is necessary. The design above is a challenging example.



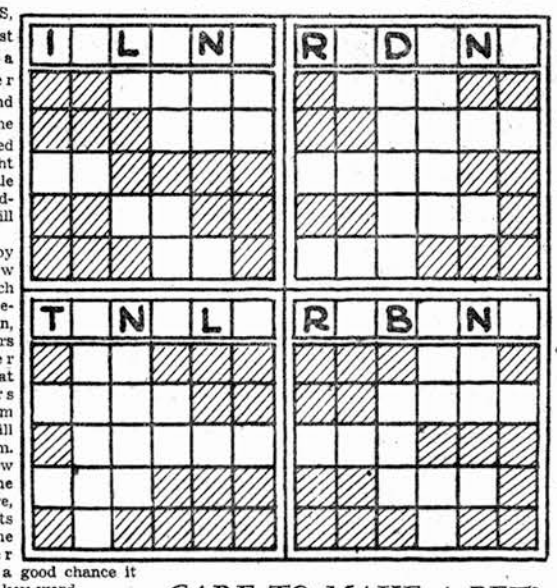
ONE WORD LEADS TO ANOTHER

SOMETIMES, when you just can't think of a word, another word may remind you of it. The skeletonized words at right bear lots of little words for reminders as you will discover.

To begin, copy each letter now showing in each empty space below it. Then, using the letters in the lower blanks, guess at missing letters and try to form short words to fill the diagram. Each vertical row contains the same letter; therefore, once a letter fits into the scheme of the smaller words, there is a good chance it will fit into the key word.

It isn't necessary to fill in all the smaller words to ascertain the key words, but it is interesting to see how many smaller words the larger words comprise.

Answer: The words are island, rodent, tangle, robins. Other answers are possible.



Taking It Like A Man

Chronicle Correspondent
WASHINGTON.

THESE are hard days for employees of the International Cooperative Administration—the people who work in U. S. foreign aid programmes.

The big wheels face the inquisitive probing of members of Congress.

But even the little wheels are careful about how they criticise the American way.

Take the case of Senors Haroldo Schneider and Nelson Gouveia.

These Brazilians are members of a joint U.S. Brazilian Technical Assistance team.

Recently they had to make a quick trip to Washington.

Senor Schneider's doctor had ordered him to take some medicine once each hour.

When the Brazilians boarded an American plane for the trip, Schneider gave the medicine to a stewardess and asked to be brought a teaspoon of the stuff in a glass of water once an hour.

Several hours went by.

No stewardess and no medicine.

Finally, the courteous Brazilian asked the stewardess about his medicine.

The stewardess blanched. 'I've been serving it to Senor Gouveia," she explained.

Why did Gouveia take Schneider's medicine so quietly?

"I THOUGHT," HE EXPLAINED, "I WAS BEING SERVED THE USUAL AMERICAN REFRESHMENT SO I REFRAINED FROM COMMENTING THAT IT DIDN'T TASTE VERY GOOD TO ME."

Quick Deflation

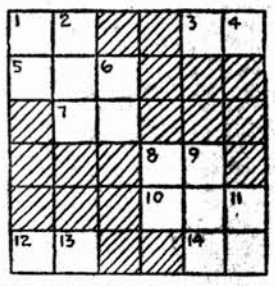
The lowly filler used by editors to fill in a blank space on a page sometimes causes great embarrassment.

A small city newspaper reprinted a story of a nation-wide celebrity. The article praised the gentleman as an important man. There was a little space left at the end of the article, and this filler was picked purely for size:

"If you want to know how important you are, just stick your finger in a bucket of water and see how big the hole is when you withdraw your finger."

Readin', Writin' and 'Rithmetic Tester

TO SOLVE this wits tester, proceed as in a crossword puzzle, using numbers instead of letters for the answers. Insert a single digit in each square. The trick is to get answers that will function across and down.



ACROSS

1. Minor point of no return.
3. Puzzle: Which letter of the alphabet can you add to 9 to make 6?
5. Clue: Eve ate apples and Adam, too, but the devil won.
7. Astronomers now say that there are — planets, not —.
8. The century plant blooms when it is about — years old, and then dies.
10. How many feet has each: a bed? a yard? two fakirs?
12. Total number of pints in ten and one-half gallons.
14. Maximum age at which one can adopt a child.

DOWN

1. A copyright is good for a period of how many years?
2. Wild geese starting at 9:20 a. m. and flying at 48 miles per hour, would be how far away at noon?
3. Difference between a birdie and par, in a golf game.
4. St. Louis, Missouri, was named for Louis —, of France.
6. This letter is missing from the following typist's practice sheet: "The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog."
8. A man's hand can never be much over — inches, or it would be a foot!
9. Perm: With buses, I've a standing quarrel:
— will arrive, then — or —'ll!
11. A surveyor would be associated with which of the following numbers? 27, 32, 40, 52, 60.
12. Discover a number that will be doubled by adding 14 to one-fourth of it.
13. How many sides to a prize ring?

Answers: Across—1-21, 3-19, 5-821, 7-89, 8-10, 10-134, 13-64, 14-60. Down—1-25, 2-126, 3-1, 4-9, 6-19, 8-11, 9-084, 11-40, 12-8, 13-4.

Word Diamond

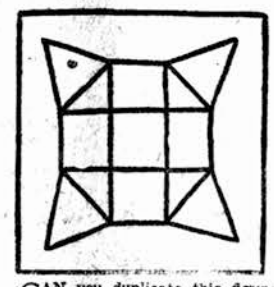
THE word-diamond was the ancestor of the crossword puzzle. Here's an example that is "easy" if not easy. Fill horizontal rows with words to which clues are stated below.

```
          E
1.      E . E
2.    E . . . E
3.  E . . . . . E
4. E . . . . . . . E
5.  E . . . . . E
6.    E . . . E
7.      E . E
          E
```

1. Female of a species.
2. To invest.
3. Gourmet, connoisseur.
4. Pluck up by the roots.
5. Religious recluse or hermit.
6. Eulogistic memoir.
7. The night before.

Solution: 1. Ewe. 2. Endue. 3. Epicure. 4. Eradicate. 5. Eremite. 6. Eulogy. 7. Eve.

Hold That Line!



CAN you duplicate this figure in one continuous line? Let's see. These are the rules:

1. Lines are not to be crossed.
2. Lines are not to be retraced.
3. Corners may touch.
4. You may begin anywhere on the figure.

A solution is shown elsewhere.

CARE TO MAKE A BET?

THERE are some bets you can make with almost certain results. For example:

A bettor places three coins in a row on a table or other flat surface. He places the middle coin so that it is slightly closer to one of the outer coins than to the other. Then he asks someone to point out the two coins which are farthest apart. "Wanna bet?" he inquires.

Opponents generally pick out the obvious pair. In which case they are wrong, of course. The two coins farthest apart are the two outer coins—the ones at the extremities.

Tricky Thirty-Seven

THIRTY-SEVEN is an odd figure in more ways than one. If multiplied by 3, or any multiple of 3 up to 27, the product which results always is expressed by three similar digits. Thus:

37 × 3 = 111
37 × 6 = 222
37 × 9 = 333
37 × 12 = 444
37 × 15 = 555
37 × 18 = 666
37 × 21 = 777
37 × 24 = 888
37 × 27 = 999

Travel Rhymes to Test You

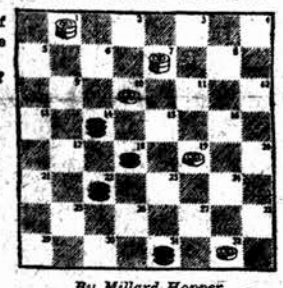
ALL missing rhyme words below are names of means of transportation. Each rhymes with the last word in the preceeding line.

How quickly can you fill in the missing words?

The day that Stanley went to Maine,
He chose to travel there by - - - -.
Although he'd never make a fuss,
If he should have to go by - - -,
Stanley wrote this in his note:
"Seldom do I take a - - - -."
Once in Maine, he also said,
He rode a distance on a - - - -.
For his return, he seemed to feel
He'd travel in dad's - - - - - - - - - -
If you were going up to Maine,
You might prefer to take a - - - -

Answers: Plane, bus, boat, sled, automobile, train. Perhaps you chose to reverse the first and last insertions.

It's Your Move



By Millard Hopper
Long-time Open Checker King

WHITE believes in give and take here. He gives three and takes six to clear the board in three moves. Can you follow out his strategy? White moves first, traveling upboard.

Solution: White moves 32-27, Black 21-24-15-6. White 1-10-17-26, etc.

Nautical

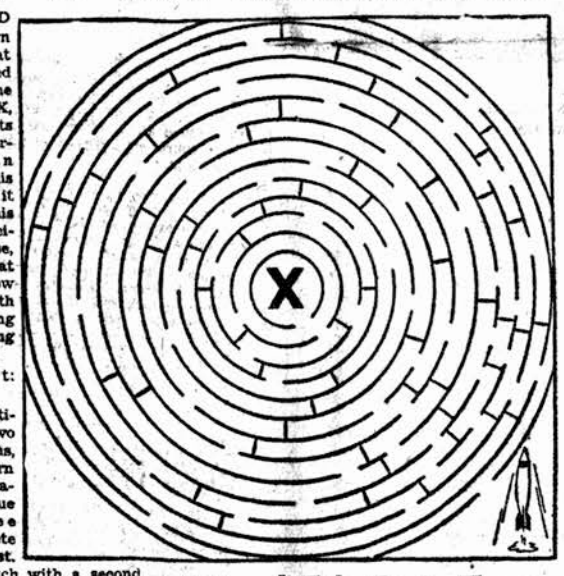
"WHY do you have knots at sea instead of miles an hour?" the old fisherman was asked.

"Well," replied he, with a twinkle in his eye, "if we didn't have knots we could not have the ocean tide."

BLOW UP THE LOOSE MISSILE

A GUIDED missile shown in the diagram at right is triggered to explode at the point marked X, which represents a restricted target zone. Can you guide this device so that it will reach this area without incident? Of course, this means that you must follow the shortest path without crossing lines or running into dead ends.

Time limit: three minutes.



For a competition between two or more persons, have each in turn cover the diagram with tissue paper and see who can complete the test fastest. A clock or watch with a second hand is suggested for keeping time. It will be to a contestant's advantage to have a pencil with a sharp point.

Remember, you begin at bottom right, and end at center X.

Put and Take Brain Teaser

FROM a certain sum John Dough took away a third and put in its place $50. From the resulting sum, he took away one-fourth and put $70 in its place. Then he had $130. Original sum was what?

Solution: The original sum was forty-five dollars.

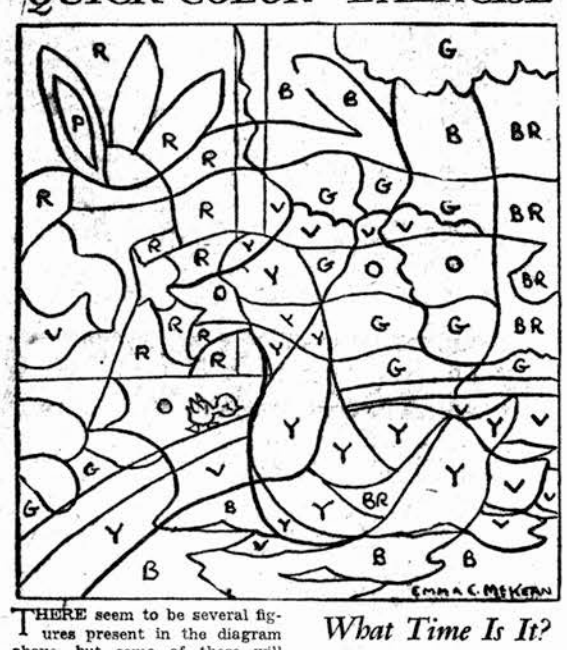
Key Man Needed for This One

FIND the key to the following computations and the rest is easy. Can you decipher the individual statements?

1. One thousand, two hundred, nothing and one is bound to give you plenty of fun.
2. From five take five and leave contempt.
3. To a half dozen add six and five hundred showing a result that is clear, lucid and glowing.
4. One thousand, fifty and one arrange to be a fruit on mart or change.

Solution: Comic (The figures refer to Roman numerals): 1. Five minus V is Ne. 3. Vivid. 4. Lemon or melon.

QUICK-COLOR EXERCISE



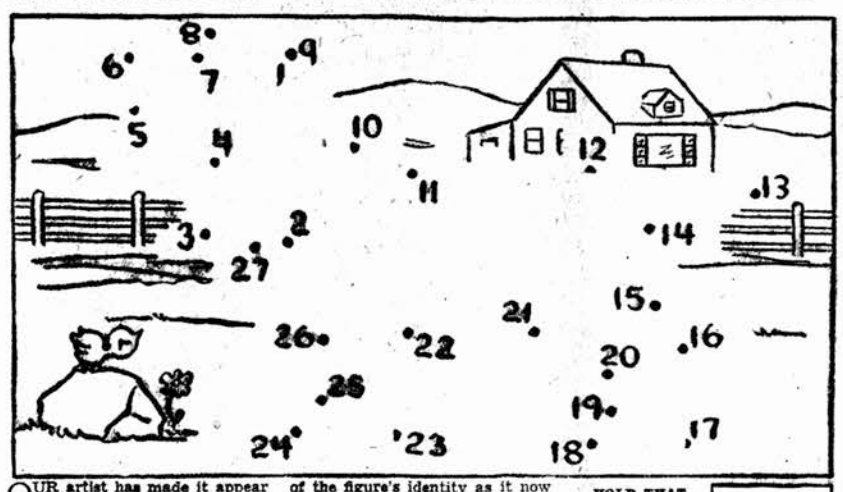
THERE seem to be several figures present in the diagram above, but some of these will quickly disappear if you shade in the spaces, according to the following color indicators: R stands for Red. B is for Blue, and G for Green. Y designates Yellow; V, Violet; BR, Brown.

What Time Is It?

SEE if you can solve this without taking out your watch. At what time between six and seven o'clock are the two hands of a watch or clock together?

Answer: At approximately six thirty-two.

A MATTER OF GOING TO EXTREMES

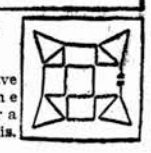


OUR artist has made it appear that the missing figure in the diagram above is at least as big as a house. This is a matter of perspective, as you will discover when you fill in the missing lines. But can you make head or tail of the figure's identity as it now stands? Take a guess, then see for yourself.

To complete the outline, draw a continuous line from dot to dot consecutively. That is, begin at dot 1 and proceed to dot 2, 3, etc.

HOLD THAT LINE! SOLUTION

You may have discovered some other answer or a variation of this.



Children's Own Corner

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

TRAINED animals can be made to brave dangers is proved by the story of a circus elephant which saved a boy from drowning in the flooded river Kanhan at Kamptee, ten miles from Nagpur.

The animal trainer on seeing the boy being carried away by the swift current, at once ordered the elephant to rescue him.

The animal waded in swiftly, stretched out its enormous trunk and lifted the 12-year-old boy to safety.

The boy's mother, a widow, wept tears of joy when told of her son's narrow escape from the jaws of death.

She anointed the elephant with vermilion and fed it with coconuts.

★

From the Blue Mountains of Australia comes the amazing tale of a sheep-dog named Dell which saved the life of a two-and-a-half-year-old boy Timothy.

Timothy strayed from his home in Lindin, New South Wales, and was missing for 24 hours while a search party looked in vain for him.

But early next day one searcher returned with a brown sandshoe, which was identified as that of Timothy's. Dell was taken to the spot where the shoe had been found, and then all of a sudden, the dog started barking near a waterfall.

Sure enough, in a cave hidden by ferns at the back of the waterfall, lay Timothy, all blue and stone cold.

THE CHILD LOOKED DEAD, BUT WHEN HE SAW THE DOG, HE SAID "PUPPY," AND WAVED A HAND.

Dell had saved the life of his master's son!

Good Overcomes Evil

The good is never lost. Within each man
A flame of goodness burns.
Small though its spark
The fact that it is there when ways are dark
Confirms the order of the cosmic plan.

The drop of water quivering on the sill
Does not evaporate to nothingness,
But by a due and orderly process
Becomes a part of ocean's mighty will.

Back to our clouds of glory we return
When this insultingly short span is done;

Bombay children gave a rousing reception to their Gardener Acharaya Kakasaheb Kalelkar, newly-elected president of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari.

Our separateness is past; no more just one,
But with all-consuming flame we burn.

This thing which we are pleased to call the soul
Is just the atom of God's perfect whole.

Strange Wonders

THERE is no place like home.

But there are types and types of homes, and the strangest of them all is the one inhabited by ten Americans and their dog Pancho.

For these people live in a great chunk of ice weighing 160,000,000 tons which has been floating on the Arctic Seas for years.

Known only by the impersonal name T-3, it is a wandering island measuring nine miles by four.

Occasionally it picks up pack ice and increases its size slightly, but other parts break away to keep its size fairly constant.

The little camp has its own film shows; mail is flown to the men there once a month, and the general eeriness of their extreme isolation is added by the fact that Winter is one long night and Summer one long day.

Two Letters

DEAR DADA,—I love to speak about you .... But what do you think about my letter?—Yours, INDRA

Well, well!

★

DEAR DADA,—I have the name of being a stern and ambitious parent, but don't you agree that I am doing my duty in warning my children that only their names at the top of the list will satisfy me?—Yours A PARENT

I think, in acting the heavy father, you are perpetuating one of the worst features of the old world now disappearing. Encourage children to do their best; but everybody can't be "on top." A social spirit of co-operation is needed. And, if everyone works to the limit of his capacity to secure it, we will reach new and better levels of civilisation.

Balkan-ji-Bari

CHILDREN of the Bombay State Balkan-ji-Bari gave a rousing reception to their Gardener, Acharya Kakasaheb Kalelkar, the newly elected President of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari.

Sister Asha Sidhar welcomed Kakasaheb and gave an account of the work and activities of the Balkan-ji-Bari.

Brother Hassan thanked Kakasaheb and those who had helped as well as participants of the function.

The children of Kalbadevi, Ghatkopar, Santa Cruz, Vadgadi and Tarabaugh Balkan-ji-Bari units presented a programme of variety entertainments which was very much appreciated.

Kaasaheb, in his short speech, gave his blessings to the children.

He emphasised that when they grow up, they may not have, like now, the barriers of caste, creed, religion or language.

He advised them to travel all over India and see its beautiful historical sites.

The function ended with the distribution of milk and toffee to the children.

For joining the Balkan-ji-Bari, please send for its particulars from Dada — "Gulistan," Khar — Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a six naye paise (one anna) stamp foor postage. So long!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from Your loving Dada

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SPORT CHRONICLE

With Two Days To Spare, And West Indies, In Second Innings, All Out For 261 Runs

England Win Second Test By Innings And 36 Runs

Statham, Trueman Are Architects Of Victory

LONDON, June 22.

ENGLAND CLAIMED THE SECOND CRICKET TEST MATCH AGAINST THE WEST INDIES BY AN INNINGS AND 36 RUNS TODAY, ON THE THIRD DAY OF THE FIVE-DAY FIXTURE, WITH TWO DAYS TO SPARE, AT THE LORD'S GROUND. THE TOURISTS, WHO AT THE CLOSE OF PLAY YESTERDAY, NEEDED 252 RUNS WITH SEVEN WICKETS IN HAND TO SAVE AN INNINGS DEFEAT, WERE TODAY AN HOUR AFTER TEA, WERE ALL OUT FOR 261 RUNS IN THEIR SECOND INNINGS.

Brian Statham

His steady bowling spelled disaster for West Indian batsmen, in their second innings on Saturday.

SCORE-BOARD

WEST INDIES (First Innings)	127
ENGLAND (First Innings)	424
WEST INDIES (Second Innings)	
R. Kanhar c Bailey b Statham	0
O. G. Smith lbw Statham	5
C. L. Walcott c Trueman b Bailey	21
N. Asgarali c Trueman b Wardle	26
G. S. Sobers c May b Bailey	66
E. Weekes c Evans b Bailey	90
FF. M. Worrell c Evans b Trueman	10
J. D. Goddard c Evans b Trueman	21
K. T. Ramadhin c Statham b Bailey	0
R. Gilchrist not out	11
A. Valentine b Statham	1
Extras	10
Total	261

FALL OF WICKETS. 1/0. 2/17. 3/32. 4/80. 5/180. 6/203. 7/233. 8/241. 9/259. 10/261.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: J. B. Statham 32.4/6/63/3; F. S. Trueman 31/8/47/2. T. E. Bailey 22/3/23/4. J. Wardle 43/9/118/1.

Everton Weekes was the only West Indies batsman, who offered a semblance of any resistance to England bowlers, though he had two lives at 41, and 63 runs, when Trevor Bailey and Freddy Trueman missed him, in his score of 90 runs.

Freddy Trueman

Weekes in partnership with Sobers, for the fifth wicket, put up exactly a 100 runs, before Sobers fell to Bailey, being caught by Peter May, for 66 good runs.

Asgarali and Sobers, the overnight West Indian not outs, came out this morning in a drizzle, and the former left at 80, being out to Wardle, caught by Trueman for 26 runs. Weekes joined Sobers, and after putting on a 100 runs for this wicket, Sobers was out.

Except for Weekes and Sobers, the other batsmen were of no trouble to the England bowlers, even Frank Worrell scoring just ten runs, before being caught by wicketkeeper, Godfrey Evans, off Trueman.

The most successful England bowlers were, Freddy Trueman and Brian Statham, who between them routed the West Indies, in their second innings.

ENGLAND HAVING WON THIS TEST, AND HAVING DRAWN THE FIRST, ARE NOW ONE UP, WITH THREE MORE TEST MATCHES TO GO.

CATCHES MISSED BY WEST INDIES

LONDON, June 22.

The West Indies fielding on the second day of the second Test is criticised today by the London "News Chronicle's" Crawford White.

He says, the tourists made some of "the most appalling attempts at catches that I have ever seen in Test cricket. By my reckoning, they missed nine. Never was the old adage of cricket more pertinent if you don't hold your catches, you won't win your matches."—NAFEN.

Compton's Farewell Performance

LONDON, June 22.

Denis Compton, the England and Middlesex cricketer, who is retiring from first class cricket at the end of this season, has said farewell to the Test ground at Trent Bridge, Nottingham, the scene of many of his former triumphs.

His farewell was in typical Compton style—a great display of hitting for Middlesex in their match against Nottinghamshire, getting 77 runs in 57 minutes out of a 127-run partnership with the Oxford Blue, Peter Delisle.

All but seven of Compton's runs came from boundary shots—he hit a six and 16 fours.—NAFEN.

Burma Scores Over Singapore Boxing Team

RANGOON, June 22.

Classy boxing and toe-to-toe slugging were well blended last night here in the first of the two-day meeting between a British Services team from Singapore and a team of the Burma Amateur Boxing Federation.

Burma won 6-10.

The following were the results:

FLYWEIGHT: Hla Nyunt, Burma, beat Ordinary Seaman A.I. Stanslaus, easily on points.

In another flyweight contest, E. Kitto, Burma, was awarded the verdict after a close fight against Lance Corporal Teh Chogn Hai.

B.P.H.A. UMPIRES TO PLAY SPORTS WRITERS AT CRICKET TODAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

WHETHER the B.P.H.A. Umpires are also good at cricket, if not better, will be decided tomorrow, at the Lloyds Reclamation, when the Sports Writers will be their rivals from 10-45 a.m. onwards.

The teams will be selected from the following:

B.P.H.A. UMPIRES: Dominic Fernandes, Felix Fernandes, Aston Pereira, B. C. Rodrigues, F. X. D'Mello, Venicio Carvalho, P. J. Rao, A. N. Desai, John Vaz, S. Pratapsingh, Mathew Fernandes, P. S. Mokle, M. Kekre and J. C. Pinto.

SPORTS WRITERS: C. S. A. Swami, G. K Menon, Ron Hendricks, K. B Bhaskaran, Hosie Mistry, Ossie Manuel, Jasubhai Shah, Eddie Fernandes, P. L. Malhotra, Keki Seervai, R. S. Mukud, A. C. Pereira, Leo Fernandes and Joe Crasto.

U. S. Baseball Season Opens

President Eisenhower tosses out the first ball to open the 1957 baseball season. Later he watched the home team, the Washington Senators, lose 7-6 to their nearest rivals, the Baltimore Orioles, in an 11-inning struggle, described by most sports writers as a "comedy of errors." The two teams thus began their annual battle for last place in the eight-team American League. Last October, the New York Yankees, perennial winners of the American League pennant, defeated the National League winner, the Brooklyn Dodgers, for the national title. The custom of having the President officially open the season was started by President William Howard Taft in 1910. President Eisenhower departed from custom this year by throwing out two balls. The first one was the 10,000,000th ball manufactured since 1896 by the A. G. Spalding Company. It has since been placed in the baseball museum in Cooperstown, N. Y. The second ball was kept by the Washington player who caught it. At right are Vice-President Richard M. Nixon (behind the President); Chick Dressen, manager of the Washington Senators, and Paul Richards, Baltimore Orioles manager.

BOMBAY Y.M.C.A. T.T.

'TRIPLE PURPLE' SAVARA BEATEN BY RANA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

CHUNILAL SAVARA, the only Indian to obtain the University of London "Triple Purple" in 1937, made his first appearance in a Table Tennis Tournament since then. It was this evening, in the Bombay Y. M. C. A. Championships at Wodehouse Road. But after overcoming Bipin Badani, a junior, in the men's singles, he was eliminated in the second round by P. M. Rana.

Though Savara, obtained distinctions in lawn tennis, badminton and table tennis, he had so far confined himself only to the first game, but, though out of touch for thirty years, he showed that placements rather than a wide repertoire of strokes must have been his main weapons.

Seeing Savara for the first time, Badani surveyed him from top to bottom before he took the table, but could offer little resistance to Savara's experience.

But, Rana of the State Bank took no chances and played his usual customary game to overcome the "Triple Purple" at the expense of thirteen and nineteen points.

JUNIORS SHINE

Much of the interest in the evening's play was focused on the Juniors, many of whom hinted at the shape of things to come.

N. Krishnamurthy, the holder of two titles already, the Indian Gymkhana and the Students' Y.M.C.A., got a rude shock, when he was compelled to forfeit the opening game to Mahindra Mehta, but thereafter, he got into his stride to win the middle game comfortably at 21-8.

All the excitement was reserved for the decider, which eventually fell to the left-hander by the narrow margin of 22-20.

All hopes of Alauddin Rangoonwala arresting the progress of Mayur Shah were discounted.

Though he won the first game, after trailing 10-15, he lost the next two largely because of his over-anxiety to finish off the rallies before he had created the openings for them.

There will be no matches on Sunday.

The results were:

Junior Singles (First Round)

S. Khandwalla beat Vijay Lulla 21-15, 21-11; J. R. Laliwala beat H. Mirchandani 21-15, 21-19; G. Jhangiani w.o. Vasu Rajani; K. G. S. Murthy beat J. S. Talwar 21-15, 21-15; H. Hoosein beat H. Subramaniyam 21-14, 21-17; F. R. Khodaiji beat A. Chandani 21-16, 17-21, 21-19; Nandu Nadkarni beat J. H. Doshi 21-11, 21-14; K. S. Chapwala beat M. G. Gandhi 21-11, 21-12.

Second Round

F. R. Khodaiji beat K. G. S. Murthy 23-25, 22-20, 22-20; K. S. Chapwala beat H. Hoosein 21-11, 21-16; C. Chhabria w.o. Raj Chauban; R. R. Kamat beat Amin Chewalwala 21-8, 21-17; N. Krishnamurthy beat M. M Mehta 19-21, 21-8, 22-20; Mayur Shah beat A. Rangoonwala 20-22, 21-15, 21-15; J. R. Laliwala beat Nandu Nadkarni 21-17, 21-18; M. S. Majumdar beat V. N. Phatale 19-21, 21-12, 21-10; S. Khandwala beat G. Jhangiani 21-7, 21-9; K. G. Gandhi beat R. Savara 21-17, 21-18; J. C. Vora w.o. "A" Player; A. Mehta w.o. B. Chauhan; P. J. Pandya beat V. Savara 21-10, 21-19; Solly Saul beat D. H. Kapadia 21-15, 15-21, 21-17; Satish Mehta beat Bipin Badani 17-21, 21-15, 21-15; H. B. Vakil beat S Jhaveri 21-13, 21-17.

Men's Singles (First Round)

M. A. Tawkar beat M. M. Mehta 16-21, 21-17, 22-20; Salish Potnis beat Vijay Lulla 21-12, 21-19; D. J. Sheth w.o. P. K. Joshi; L. A. Ramani w.o. M. Shinde; R. H. Kapadia beat J E. Pereira 21-17, 21-17; Nariman Patel w.o. "X" Player; M. Dave w.o. "Y" Player; Jagu Kadne w.o. G. A. Patel; G. S. Pankhida w.o. M. V. Rege; S. S. Varadkar beat R. R. Chachad 22-24, 21-15; 21-8; P. M. Rana beat K. S. Gopal 21-11, 21-11; P. Laxman beat N. V. Raju 21-16, 21-10; Mayur Shah beat S. N. Sardesai 21-18, 21-8; Ram Mohan Rao beat N. T Jagtap 21-13, 21-16; Arvind Lavakare beat D. P. Patel 21-18, 21-18; C. L. Savare beat Bipin Badani 21-18, 21-9.

Second Round

Arvind Lavakare beat Ram Mohan Rao 21-13, 21-14; S. S. Varadkar beat Jagu Kadne 21-9, 21-4; P. M. Rana beat C. L. Savara 21-13, 21-19; R. H. Kapadia beat M. Dave 21-9, 21-8; P. Laxman beat Nariman Patel 21-15, 22-20; Mayur Shah beat G. S. Parkhuda 21-18, 21-18; M. A. Tavkar beat D. J. Sheth 21-10, 21-18; Satish Potnis beat L. A. Ramani 17-21, 21-16, 21-11.

Points For T.T. Ranking

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THOUGH nine Table Tennis championships have been scheduled for this year's ranking, the Selection-cum-Ranking sub-Committee of the Bombay Association, comprising Dady Kapadia, Uttam Chandarana, P. Kumar and Ivan Swami, have decided that the BEST FIVE performances of the players, both men and women, will be taken into account for ranking purposes.

The Ranking Tournaments are: Bombay Y.M.C.A., "Times of India," St. Xavier's College, Western India Zonal, Cricket Club of India, Matunga Gymkhana, Bombay Association Championships, P. J. Hindu Gymkhana and Bombay Invitation League.

The award of points will be as follows:

WESTERN INDIA ZONAL: Winner 25, runner-up 13, semi-finalists 6 and quarter-finalists 3.

BOMBAY LEAGUE: First 25, second 20, third 15, fourth 12½; fifth 10 and sixth 7½.

OTHER TOURNAMENTS: Winner 15, runner-up 8, semi-finalists 4 and quarter-finalists 2.

DECISIVE POLO MATCH TODAY

LONDON, June 22.

Tomorrow, on the first day of the Ascot Week Polo Tournament, Windsor Park will be meeting India for the third time this year.

The Windsor team will include the Duke of Edinburgh.

Windsor Park defeated India earlier 7-6, and India beat Windsor Park 6-4-1/2.

Sunday's match is therefore the decider.

India will play Captain Kishar Singh, Kunwar Vijai Singh, Rao Raja Hanut Singh and Colonel Prem Singh.—NAFEN.

Naini Wanderers In Final

NAINITAL, June 22.

Naini Wanderers, Nainital, qualified to meet Army Headquarters, New Delhi, in the final of the All-India Trades Hockey Cup Tournament here, by beating Khalsa Blues, New Delhi, by a solitary goal yesterday.—UPI.

First Trial Football Match

Hat-Trick By Jaffer Spells Victory For Tatas

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE FIRST TRIAL MATCH to select a Bombay XI to play against a team from Sudan was played between Tata Sports Club and a Bombay XI, which resulted in a victory for the former, by four goals to two at the Cooperage, this evening.

There was nothing much to enthuse over in the game, except the poor shooting displayed by the Bombay XI's forward line.

Tatas took the lead as early as the second minute, due to a grand left footed shot by Jaffer from the top of the box, which beat Bhattacharjee completely.

The Bombay XI gradually settled down, showing more understanding in their game.

They forced a corner and Jairam's kick straight from the flag was just tipped over by Rehman. The second corner taken by Janki saw Nagraj send the ball over the bar.

EQUALISER

They, however, got the equaliser midway through, when Lyngdoh put Jairam in possession of the ball for him to cut in, but Rehman rushed out only to find both the players on the ground, but Jairam was the first to recover and he pushed the ball forward for Nagraj to tap in.

Then a good move by Martin D'Souza and Janki saw the latter move along the goalline, beautifully eluding Shekhar and Ayub and then return it to Martin, who had only to tap the ball in, but he shot wide.

Three minutes before the break Tatas took the lead once again, when Jaffer volleyed a pass from Ghodekar to the top of the net, once again giving Bhattacharjee no chance at all.

After the change of ends, Tatas made two changes bringing in Krishna and Gowder in place of Eddie Fernandes and Shivram.

THE BOMBAY XI ONCE AGAIN CAME ON LEVEL TERMS SIX MINUTES AFTER THE BREAK, WHEN NAGRAJ SCORED ONCE AGAIN FROM A MELEE AFTER PAPEN HAD HESITATED WITH THE BALL, THE FORMER INTERNATIONAL, OTHERWISE SHOWED MUCH OF HIS OLD FORM.

Jaffer completed his hat-trick eight minutes later, off a through pass from Linky Grostrate and then Raghavan conceded a gift goal, when his back pass went out of the Custodians reach.

The teams were:

Tatas: Rehman; Papen, Shekhar, Narayan, Ayub, Shivram; Ghodekar, Jaffer, Grostrate, Devadas, E. Fernandes.

Bombay XI: Bhattacharjee; B D'Souza, Peter; Gulabsingh, Raghavan, Jiggins; Janki, Nagraj, Lyngdoh, M. D'Souza, Jayaram.

Referee: M. E. Lobo.

HAT-TRICK GETTER

Jaffar of Tatas scored a hat-trick against the Bombay XI on Saturday, in the trial match to select the Bombay tea mto play against the Sudanese Footballers on Thursday at the Cooperage.

Rugby Introduced In East Pakistan

DACCA, June 22.

Inaugurating the first rugby match ever played at the Dacca stadium last week, between EPR and Dacca Narayanganj European Club, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Ataur Rahman Khan, Chief Minister of East Pakistan, thanked the EPSF for taking the initiative to start the game and expressed the hope that this game would soon become as popular as football in this province.

Calcutta Football

CALCUTTA, June 22.

Two giant of the local soccer, Mohan Bagan and East Bengal clashed in their 53rd meeting in the local Senior Division Footbali League. East Bengal was credited with the scoring a first time goal against the reigning League champions to be on par with the current League leaders Rajasthan Club.

A vast crowd turned up today on the Calcutta Football Club ground to watch their traditional rival Clubs in action, and while East Bengal supporters were overwhelmed with joy in the early success, Mohan Bagan fans had the satisfaction of cheering up a better side in the second half.

East Bengal's right-inside Narayan established the lead in the 10th minute of the initial half.—UPI.

FIXTURES

FOOTBALL

Cooperage:

5-30 p.m. Caltex Club vs I.C.L. (Harwood League).

THE FINALISTS

The finalists of the Men's Doubles from (left to right) were S. S. Varadkar and N. Krishna Murthy (runners-up) and Haldankar and S. B. Jog (winners) in the Students' Y.M.C.A. Table Tennis Tournament, which ended on Wednesday.

Bangalore Races

COVERHAM CLAIMS THE MAIN EVENT

BANGALORE, June 2

COVERHAM, ridden by S. Chavan, won the main event of the day, Nishat Bagh Plate, by four lengths, on the fifth day of the Bangalore Races, held here, today.

The following are the results

MAIDEN PLATE—7 F

Isotope 8-4 (P. Khade) 1; Cheskely 8-1 (Mull Singh) 2; Ganga 8-1 (Cannell) 3; Devyani 8-1 (Dixon) 4.

Won By: Sh. Hd., Sh. Hd.
Time: 1 Min. 35-1/5 Secs.
Tote Paid: Rs. 14 for Win, and Rs. 12, Rs. 23 and Rs. 36 for Places.
Favourite: Isotope.
Not Run: Tajdar, Kanaklata.
Winner Trained By: Adenwalla.

EVEREST PLATE—DIV. II 6 F

Lucky Seven 8-13 (Devaney) 1; Sportime 8-4 (Shankar) 2; Jagat Seth 9-4 (Purtu Singh) 3; Fury 7-12 (Jagdish) 4.

Won By: 1½ Ls. 1½ Ls and 1 L.
Time: 1 Min. 22-4/5 Secs.
Tote Paid: Rs. 28 for Win, and Rs. 17, Rs. 19 and Rs. 45 for Places.
Favourite: Lucky Seven.
All Ran.
Winner Trained By: Archer.

CAUVERY PLATE—7 F

Tall Story 7-12 (Jagdish) 1; Summer Breeze 8-2 (P. Khade) 2; Pretty Daisy 8-5 (Folet) 3; Native Dancer 8-8 (Ahmed Khan) 4.

Won By: 1/2 L. 2 Ls, 1½ Ls.
Time: 1 Min. 35 Secs.
Tote Paid: Rs. 24 for Win, and Rs. 13, Rs. 17 and Rs. 25 for Places.
Favourite: Tall Story.
Winner Trained By: Ali Asger.
Not Run: Super Fit, Pera Bella.

BOTAJANNAH MEMORIAL CUP—1 M

Pleasure Bent 7-8 (Jagdish) 1; Play Boy 8-13 (Purtu Singh) 2; W. S. 8-8 (Evans) 3; Expenses 7-19 (Folet) 4.

Won By: 2 Ls, 1 L, 1/2 L.
Time: 1 Min. 48-4/5 Secs.
Tote Paid: Rs. 25 for Win, and Rs. 14, Rs. 23 and Rs. 16 for Places.
Favourite: Pleasure Bent.
Not Run: Chitra, Criadillo II, Problematic, Norma, Flying Torbido
Winner Trained By: S. M. Shah.

NISHAT BAGH PLATE—6 F

Coverham 9-1 (S. Chavan) 1; Leone Rooso 9-4 (MacGaffin) 2; Belager 9-4 (Ahmed Khan) 3; St. Enda 9-4 (Dixon) 4.

Won By: 4 Ls, 2 Ls, 3/4 L.
Time: 1 Min. 22-2/5 Secs.
Tote Paid: Rs. 13 for Win, and Rs. 11, Rs. 16 and Rs. 16 for Places.
Favourite: Coverham.
Not Run: Artic, Fairfight.
Winner Trained By: S. Britt.

EVEREST PLATE DIV. I—6 F

Munawar Kauser 9-4 (O. Neal) 1; Free Forest 8-15 (Shankar) 2; Sunvale 7-10 (Dixon) 3; Eleanor 9-0 (P. Khade) 4.

Won By: 4 Ls, 3 Ls, 1¼ Ls.
Time: 1 Min. 24-1/5 Secs.
Tote Paid: Rs. 29 for Win, and Rs. 14, Rs. 13 and Rs. 46 for Places.
Favourite: Free Forest.
Not Run: Weeping Willow, Madras Queen, Nutan Aarti.
Winner Trained By: E. Fownes.

Double Event Paid: Rs. 115 each on 14 tickets, and Treble Event Paid Rs. 63 each on 76 tickets.—UPI.

First Division Soccer

Francis Goans Account For Naval Dockyard 3-0

BOMBAY, Saturday.

DULL and one-sided matches were witnessed in the First and Second Divisions Bombay Football League matches at the St. Xavier's College ground, Parel, this evening.

St. Francis Goans beat Indian Naval Dockyard and Rainbow Sports Club accounted for Air India International Club. Both the matches ended in three-nil affair.

Indian Naval Dockyard lost, but they gave a game fight till the end. For their defeat they have to blame themselves, for they lacked in attack and defence. They could have reduced the margin of defeat had they at least availed two possible chances which they wasted due to bungling in the box.

Scoring the first goal seven minutes after the start, through left-outside Cyril D'Souza, the Goans struggled for the second, but were compelled to resume only with a goal-lead.

Ten minutes after resumption, centre-forward Joe Crasto correctly shot after a pass from right-inner Miranda.

Midway through, left-inside Antony Silveira consolidated their position heading the ball into the goal post off a flag kick. The Goans won at 3-0.

Earlier, Rainbow Sports Club beat Air-India International by the same margin leading by a goal at half-time.

The goal scorers were Madhav, Damodar and Patil.

There were no two opinions about Rainbow's ultimate win, for they saw more of the ball and could have scored more on the run of play.

PRAGATI UNITED STRUGGLE TO VICTORY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Keen contests and praiseworthy performances were seen in the Shinde Cup Huttutu Tournament's third round matches at the Club ground, Mulund, this evening.

Pragati United Club, Thana, last year's runners-up, had to struggle hard, before they beat Parel Welfare Club by a narrow margin, the final scores were 110-90.

The half-time score was 70-40 in favour of the losers. Gajanan and Keshav played well in attack for the winners.

In contrast, Pragati Club juniors had an enjoyable time playing against Rajasthan Huttutu Club in the under 110 lb. section.

Leading throughout comfortably, Pragati outfit won at 140-50. The half-time score was 70-20 in favour of the winners.

But, all the excitement of the day's programme was seen in the women's event in hututu in which, Pragati Huttutu Club, Vani Vihar Huttutu Sangh were concerned.

With scores level at half-time (70-all), and with the lead changing hands till five minutes before the end, Pragati Club managed to win at 110-100.

Kumaris Gita and Sucheta gave a fine display in covering and cornering for the winners while Kusum Bedekar played well in the loser's ranks.

Both the junior matches in Khokho ended in a win for the fancied teams, and they are Mulund Sporting and Byculla Shooting Stars over Hanuman Huttutu Sangh and Prabhadevi Jai Hind Club respectively.

SPORTQUIZ Answers

(Quiz appears on Page 14)

1. **Miss Antoinette D'Souza who won the title from 1939 to 1943 (both years inclusive).**
2. **Northamptonshire who won their first match of the 1935 season but had to wait until May 1939 for their next win.**
3. **No. A caution is sufficient for the first offence.**
4. **Sheffield Shield, Currie Cup and the Plunket Shield.**
5. **The Indian Air Force, who beat the Southern Command in the final played in Bombay earlier this year. The championship was started in 1949.**
6. **Ajit Singh with a jump of 6 feet, 5 inches.**

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Private Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay 1. Editor: D. C. PATOLE